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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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22 August 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BEIJING RUSSIAN NOTES USSR, U.S. ACCUSATIONS IN HELSINKI

OW011413 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Heads of delegations of various countries taking part in celebrations devoted to the 10th anniversary of signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began their addresses in the afternoon of 30 July.

In their speeches representatives of the United States and the USSR reproached one another on questions of human rights and arms. Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, stressed in his speech that the United States is continuing to deploy new missiles and is actively developing a plan of space weapons research which entails serious consequences for Europe and the entire planet. He noted: Any attempt to break the presently existing military balance will meet the decisive rejection of the Soviet Union. In connection with the growing military preparations of NATO, the Soviet Union and its allied countries will adopt corresponding measures for the defense of their interests, he noted.

Shultz, head of the U.S. delegation, noted in his speech that if only some countries continue to violate the most elementary human rights, a tense situation in Europe will continue to remain. He reproached the USSR on the basis of numerous facts of violating human rights and stressed that there can be no talk of a Helsinki process without discussion of the question of human rights.

CSO: 1807/407

SOVIET UNION

LI XIANNIAN ON U.S. VISIT, SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW281132 Beijing In Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] On the morning of 25 July in Washington, PRC President Li Xiannian gave an interview to the U.S. Radio Broadcasting Corporation [as heard] correspondent and noted that his current visit is good, very satisfactory, and successful. On the morning of 26 July, the U.S. RBC broadcast an abridged text of the interview. On the results of the current visit, President Li Xiannian said: There are many common points, and there are differences, between China and the United States. Some of the differences have been removed thanks to the positive efforts of both sides. This is the first accomplishment. The other accomplishment is the signing by China and the United States of an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and of another three documents. Concerning the so-called nuclear non-proliferation agreement, Li Xiannian said: China does not approve it and has not signed it. Nevertheless we are against nuclear proliferation and are not engaged in it ourselves.

The signing of the current Sino-U.S. agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is the result of joint efforts by the Chinese and U.S. sides. This, he said, has also demonstrated the wisdom of President Reagan and the U.S. Government. I believe that the same position will be taken by many friends in the U.S. Congress.

Dwelling on the Chinese Government policy for solving the Taiwan issue, President Li Xiannian said: Our idea about one state having two systems, which was used to solve the Hong Kong issue, can be applied to solve the Taiwan issue. And the conditions for solving the Taiwan issue can be made even easier than those for solving the Hong Kong issue.

At present, he said, a proposal professing that China's unification may be achieved on the basis of three people's principles is being circulated. This kind of reunification is not possible. The three people's principles they name are not the same as those advanced by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

We, said President Li Xiannian, invariably stand for the country's peaceful reunification. But we have never promised not to apply non-peaceful means.

Speaking about the issue of birth control, President Li Xiannian said: the Chinese population would have reached two billion in the near future, and many would starve if China had not introduced family planning measures.

Dealing with Sino-Soviet relations, President Li Xiannian said: Sino-Soviet relations have improved somewhat now. But it will be difficult to normalize them without removing the three obstacles. The alliance which existed between China and the Soviet Union in the fifties will not be restored even when the three obstacles are removed. The United States, he continued, has nothing to fear from an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union does not have to fear an improvement in Sino-U.S. relations. We shall not fear but will rejoice if the Geneva disarmament talks end in success and if U.S.-Soviet relations improve following a successful meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in mid-November this year.

CSO: 1800/403

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE PARTY LEADERS DEMAND REVIEW OF U.S. TIES

OW231828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1739 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 23 (XINHUA)--Leaders of the Philippine ruling New Society Movement today demanded a thorough review of the Philippine-American relations including issues related to the use of military bases by the United States, according to a press release of the presidential palace.

During a four-hour caucus of the ruling party, leaders took turns in expressing their indignation over the latest action of the American lawmakers in either reducing the military aid to the country for the use of two military bases or tying the grant of stipulated military assistance to such conditions as the holding of free and honest elections and making reforms in the military.

Defense Minister Juan Enrile, who filed a resolution in the National Assembly last week seeking the abrogation and renegotiation of the military bases agreement with the United States, said that as of today 75 other members of the assembly from the ruling party have signed the resolution.

Responding to a charge in the U.S. that the reactions in the Philippines to the U.S. congressional action were merely "posturing," Enrile said "this is not posturing. This is real issue that the Filipino people must contend with."

Labor Minister Blas Ople maintained that the action of the U.S. House of Representatives violated the military bases agreement.

He launched a tirade against the U.S. Government's use of non-binding resolutions such as the one filed by Senator John Kerry to "browbeat small nations like the Philippines."

Kerry's resolution, passed on May 16 in the U.S. Senate, urged President Marcos to hold free and honest elections, make reforms in the military and speed up the trial of the Aquino case as conditions for military assistance from the U.S.

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez said Kerry's resolution was "a blatant interference in purely internal affairs of the Philippines."

Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza, however, said the action of the U.S. House of Representatives and Kerry's resolution may not represent the true posture of the U.S. Government. He advised his party men to wait for the formal notification by the U.S. before issuing a party reaction.

Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro informed the caucus that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz assured him in a conversation in Kuala Lumpur on July 12 that the Reagan administration would live up to its commitment under the 1983 amendment to the military bases agreement.

At the end of the caucus, President Marcos said he has not received any formal message from the U.S. Government and that he is not dealing with anybody else except the U.S. President.

"I reserve the right to make the decision when it is time to do so," he added.

CSO: 4000/320

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

YUNNAN FRONTIER GUARDS REPULSE SRV INCURSIONS

OW231329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Kunming, 23 Jul (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops have recently stepped up their harassing attacks against the Laoshan area in Malipo County, Yunnan Province. Our frontier guards valiantly fought back, punishing the invading enemy harshly and safeguarding the territory of our motherland.

On 19 July, covered by intense artillery fire, the Vietnamese armed forces mobilized two battalions [ying 3602] to launch an attack on our forward position in Laoshan. The detachment firmly guarding this position fought valiantly in close coordination with our artillery and acted wittily and flexibly to meet the enemy head-on. Within a day, nine attacks launched by the Vietnamese armed forces were repulsed, making our position unapproachable. On 20 July the Vietnamese armed forces once again sent two companies [lian 6647] to attack our forward position in Laoshan. Our detachment, firmly guarding the position, smashed three successive attacks inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

While stepping up their incursions against our border region, the Vietnamese armed forces incessantly shelled the relatively populous villages in Malipo County with large-caliber artillery. The three townships of Mengdong, Malin, and Tongta were bombarded several times by the Vietnamese artillery. Many houses were destroyed and five people were killed. On 19 July the Vietnamese armed forces shelled the Mangun area. A transformer station was destroyed and two shells fell on a dormitory for staff and workers.

CSO: 4005/1211

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

YUNNAN BORDER GUARDS REPULSE SRV INTRUDERS

OW231259 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Article by correspondent Liu Wenwei and reporter Wang Zhiyun]

[Text] Kunming, 23 Jul (XINHUA)--In a counterattack against intruding Vietnamese troops, a small detachment of a unit guarding the Zheyin Shan on the Yunnan border wiped out 18 enemy soldiers in 18 minutes. The Yunnan Provincial Military District recently decided to award this detachment a Collective Merit Citation, First Class.

In the early morning hours of 12 July, when a small detachment of Company No. 6 of our frontier guard unit was carrying out its mission of patrolling the border, it suddenly ran into a group of intruding Vietnamese soldiers. Wang Xuewen, the political instructor leading the detachment, immediately directed everyone to return fire. A fierce battle raged in the forest in the drizzling rain.

Counting on the fact that they outnumbered our detachment, the Vietnamese soldiers launched a fierce two-column attack. Our courageous and resourceful commanders and fighters made use of the bushes and tall grass on the hill to fight and kill the enemy in close quarters. Soon after the fighting began, Political Instructor Wang Xuewen stepped on a land mine buried in our territory by the Vietnamese troops, wounding him in the left leg. However, he still climbed to the side of a comrade-in-arms and continued to direct the battle. After acting platoon leader Xu Zejun was wounded in the hip, he still killed two Vietnamese soldiers.

Inspired by the cadres, the fighters fought even more courageously in face of the diehard enemy soldiers. Even Yang Tiande, a medic in the company, took up a rifle to shoot at the enemy while trying to rescue the wounded. The battle lasted 18 minutes. The Vietnamese intruders fled in a flurry, leaving 18 corpses behind.

CSO: 4005/1211

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONALITIES THEORY WORK MEETING ENDS 19 JULY

OW220547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Article by reporter Zhou Lixian]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--A nationalities theory work discussion meeting for nationwide departments of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, which ended on 19 July, pointed out: Nationalities theorists should study reform, closely integrate the party Central Committee's principle and policy on reform with the realities in the nationalities' areas, work out theory that can correctly guide reform in those areas, and promote reform there.

This 6-day meeting was the first countrywide nationalities theory work meeting sponsored by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission since the founding of the republic. At the meeting, 120 nationalities theorists from the central authorities and 15 regional nationalities and personages from departments concerned summed up and exchanged experiences of nationalities theory work. They decided to further improve nationalities theory work and serve socialist modernization and all nationalities' equality, unity, common development, and prosperity.

Ren Ying, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, made a summing-up speech at the 19 July meeting. He said: In the new period, the party's task for nationalities' work calls for us to continue strengthening national unity, speed up economic and cultural construction in nationalities' areas, eliminate step by step the de facto inequalities between nationalities left over by history, and carry out all nationalities' common development and prosperity. At present, reform is the party and state's central task; many new questions need to be answered theoretically. Only by studying nationalities theory well and putting forward correct theory and policy can we successfully solve the various questions on our road of advance. He called on everyone to strengthen the study of nationalities theory and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations and nationalities work.

Yang Jiangren, vice chairman of the national committee of the CPPCC and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, attended the closing session on 19 July.

CSO: 4005/1218

EAST REGION

NEW PAPER FOR ZHEJIANG OVERSEAS CHINESE PUBLISHED

HK251154 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0731 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Hangzhou 23 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "ZHEJIANG QIAOSHENG BAO" [Voice of Zhejiang Overseas Chinese] -- a newspaper enabling Overseas Chinese of Zhejiang origin to find out about their hometowns, has recently started publication in Hangzhou.

The newspaper is sponsored by the Zhejiang Provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office. The nameplate of the newspaper is in the handwriting of Ye Fei, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Overseas Chinese Committee. Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee wrote an inscription for the first issue of the newspaper.

In a foreword to the first issue, the newspaper said close to a quarter of a million natives of Zhejiang are now residing abroad and in Hong Kong and Macao, and they have settled in all five continents. "ZHEJIANG QIAOSHENG BAO" will relay news of the hometowns of overseas Chinese, and cover the new features of construction in their hometowns.

The newspaper is 4-page quarto size, and will be published irregularly. Beginning from January 1986, it will formally become a weekly.

It is learned that prior to the publication of this newspaper, Zhejiang already has such Overseas Chinese newspapers as "WENZHOU QIAOXIANG BAO" [Wenzhou Overseas Chinese Home Daily], "ZHENHAI QIAOSHENG" [Zhenhai Overseas Chinese Voice], "NINGBO QIAOXUN" [Ningbo Overseas Chinese News], and "SHANGYU QIAOXUN" [Shangyu Overseas Chinese News].

CSO: 4005/1224

EAST REGION

JIANGSU GOVERNOR SUPPORTS ARMY REDUCTION

OW250835 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Military District held a forum to greet the "1 August" Army Day on the afternoon of 23 July. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial government, the provincial people's congress, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, and Gian Zhonghan; as well as responsible comrades of the provincial planning commission attended to discuss the task of structural reform and reduction-in-strength of units under the provincial military district.

At the forum, Gu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor, extended Army Day greetings to the commanders and fighters of the provincial military district on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. In her talk, she highly praised the PLA's great achievements during the war years and in the period of construction, lauded the contributions of the units under the provincial military district in supporting local economic construction, pledged to further promote the social practice of respecting and cherishing army units throughout the province, and to make every effort to accomodate army and militia building.

She said that, to support army structural reform and reduction-in-strength, the province has decided to tackle three tasks. First, it will arrange jobs for demobilized army cadres being transferred to the civilian sector. Second, it will do a good job in this year's conscription work. Third, it will support the army and give preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs.

CSO: 4005/1224

EAST REGION

SHANDONG NOTICE DENOUNCES LAW VIOLATIONS BY RURAL CADRES

SK271102 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Recently, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission issued a notice on the serious law violations committed by a few rural cadres at the grassroots level. The notice calls for efforts to rectify the style of work, enforce discipline, and resolutely check practices violating the law and discipline.

The notice states: At present, there really are some cadres with the corrupt and feudal idea that prerogatives and privileges go with positions. They have used their powers and positions to ride roughshod over the masses and to seek personal gain. A few cadres have acted crudely, forced and ordered the masses to do something, and even acted as tyrants in causing some people to die. The problems are especially prominent in the fields of readjusting land, procuring grain, collecting retention funds, planning for new villages, electing members of organs of political power at the grassroots level, and practicing the family planning policy.

The notice seriously exposed two appalling cases committed by rural cadres at the grassroots level. The first case was that last November (Liu Shengqing), deputy secretary of the (Beiyangji) township CPC Committee in Liaocheng City and head of the township, and (Wang Zhenmin), member of the township CPC Committee and director of the township armed force department, and some other persons went to (Qiumiao) Village to press for payment of retention funds, forced and ordered the villagers to pay the retention funds within a stated time, and arbitrarily stipulated that those who pay the retention funds after the given date should be fined or counterbalance this with materials and goods. Precisely at 0600 on the day set for the time limit, they went so far as to dispatch 26 militiamen to break into households which did not pay their retention funds to press or force them to pay. As a result nine households had their houses searched and their property confiscated; five households were fined; some households had their cows and donkeys taken away; and some had their bicycles, cotton and vehicles confiscated.

The other case was that last January (Chen Mingzao), secretary of (Yanlou) township CPC Committee in Yanggu County, sent some persons to convene a party-member rally in (Erlangchaomiao) village. At the rally participants were forced to vote in a decision on admitting two sons of the secretary of the

village party branch into the party. When this was opposed by party members and the masses there, (Chen Mingzao) criticized the masses for making trouble wilfully, and asked Yanggu County Public Security Bureau to arrest the masses for making trouble. (Li Feng), director of the county Public Security Bureau, went so far as to take administrative disciplinary measures against (Zhang Wenfu) and others, and then to change the administrative disciplinary measures to criminal sanctions. When the township CPC Committee sent persons to arrest (Zhang Wenfu), he refused to be arrested and the masses gathered round him to prevent the arrest. Then, the persons sent by the township CPC Committee fired a warning shot. At 0200 the next day, (Si Jianmin), head of the township police substation, and (Huang Xiangming), policeman of the Yanggu County Public Security Bureau, went to the village to arrest (Zhang Wenfu) and others. At that time (Zhang Wenfu) was not at home. When (Meng Huanlu), wife of (Zhang Wenfu), argued with (Si Jianmin) and (Huang Xiangming), she was assaulted and then beaten to death.

The notice points out that the unlawful practices of some rural cadres at the grassroots level have seriously hampered the implementation of various principles and policies of the party, damaged the relationship between the party and the masses, and dampened the initiative of the masses. This is an important factor for causing turbulence and intranquility among the masses. CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must pay attention to this problem. The notice calls of CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels to adopt effective measures to resolutely check such unlawful practices in order to consolidate and develop a stable and united political situation in the rural areas and ensure the smooth development of socialist economic construction.

CSO: 4005/1224

EAST REGION

ANHUI COLLEGE PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING HELD

OW250953 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On 18-23 June, the group for guiding party rectification under the provincial propaganda and education departments held the third provincial work meeting on college party rectification. Party secretaries and presidents of all institutes of higher learning and responsible liaison officials, stationed at all colleges by the provincial authorities to oversee party rectification work, attended the meeting.

The meeting was held in two stages. On 18-20 June, all conferees visited the Nanjing College of Engineering, the Nanjing Aeronautical Engineering Institute, the Nanjing Teachers College, and other schools to learn from their experience in closely integrating party rectification with reform, and in promoting reform with party rectification. On 21-23 June, the meeting was held in Hefei. Niu Xiaomei, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial party committee, and head of the group for guiding party rectification under the provincial propaganda and education departments, made a report on party rectification work in colleges during the first 5 months of this year, and suggestions for future work. Xu Leyi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial commission for guiding party rectification, summed up in a report.

The meeting pointed out: It is necessary to adopt various vivid methods to conduct education in the party spirit, make good use of the summer vacation for such education, and regard the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's latest important speech as the important content of such education. As for party members who joined the party during and after the "Cultural Revolution," it is necessary to systematically conduct education in the basic knowledge and fine traditions of the party. In addition, we must strengthen education in ideals and discipline.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: Party and administrative leaders of all colleges must make great efforts to let party rectification, educational structural reform, and vocational work promote each other. Party secretaries must devote their energy to party rectification work; party deputy secretaries, who are also in charge of party rectification work, must seriously put in time and energy. It is necessary to transfer cadres to strengthen working bodies in party rectification and examination work.

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

URBAN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--Strategic plans for Shanghai's urban cultural development have been prepared for discussion. Discussing this issue recently, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, said that in discussing the strategic plans for Shanghai's urban cultural development, it is necessary to integrate theory with practice and to clearly expound the structure and characteristics of the socialist and national culture of a big city like Shanghai. At a briefing held on 19 July by the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee's Propaganda Department, some 119 subjects concerning strategic plans for developing Shanghai's culture were announced. About 50 percent of these subjects have been assigned to various units for discussion. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 27 Jul 85 OW]

MEETING ON REFORMING MILITIA WORK--Yesterday, the Zhejiang Provincial Government and the provincial Military District held a joint meeting in Hangzhou to exchange their experiences in reforming militia work in various cities throughout the province. Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang and chairman of the provincial armed forces committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. He fully reaffirmed the achievements and experiences in reforming militia work in the province's and praised the leading role played by the broad masses of militia-men in reforming the economic system. He pointed out: The People's militia is an important component part of China's armed forces. As we are streamlining and reorganizing the Army, strengthening militia building seems to be an even more important task. He called on the party committees and governments in various cities as well as various industrial and mining enterprises to strengthen their concept of national defense and regard the people's armed forces as a factor to help the nation flourish and enjoy a longer period of order and stability in the course of economic system reform. Efforts must be made to strengthen our leadership in reforming militia work, bring into full play the role of urban militiamen as a vital new force in carrying out economic construction, and to make contributions to invigorating and promoting Zhejiang's urban economy. At the meeting, the Hangzhou military sub-district, the Hangzhou Dongnan Chemical Works, the Ningbo tractor plant and other 16 advanced units in reforming militia work introduced their experiences. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1224

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG SECRETARY ATTENDS REGIONAL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK180941 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the Fourth Xizang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened in Lhasa on the morning of 16 July. Yangling Dojie, chairman of the Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee, presided over the opening ceremony and delivered the opening speech. At the opening ceremony, Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, gave a work report by the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee Standing Committee. Vice Chairman Zheng Ying gave a report by the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee on the situation in implementing policies. Vice Chairman Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog gave a report by the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee on the situation in the work of dealing with motions since the second meeting. Vice chairmen of the Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee, including Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Zheng Ying, Samding Doje Pamo, Lamin Suolang Lujgzhu, Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Gaxoi Qoigyai Nyima, Danzeng Jiacao, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Yongzeng Tudeng Tangba (Huokang Suolang Bianba), (Tangmai Gongjue Baimu), and Gongbasa Tudeng Jihan, attended the opening ceremony of the meeting. Committee members attending the opening ceremony of the meeting totaled 369 people.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting on invitation. Leading comrades of the autonomous regional party and government, including Wu Jinghua, Duojiecaidan, Ba Sang, Li Benshan, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Cao Xu, Buduoji, Langjie, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Peng Zhe, Jipu Pingcuocideng, (Kejixin), and Ma Dexue, attended the opening ceremony of the meeting on invitation.

CSO: 4005/1218

SOUTHWEST REGION

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME SPEAKS AT XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK251559 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress held a meeting on the morning of 24 July. Amid warm applause, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, made the work report of the regional people's congress Standing Committee. He said: Since the second session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress, the regional people's congress Standing Committee has mainly done the following:

1. The socialist legal system has been put on a sound basis and legislative work has been strengthened. The making of economic law is a new and important subject which the people's congress and its Standing Committee are facing in the new situation. The people's congress Standing Committee has attached great importance to this work and made good preparations for speeding up the making of economic law and perfecting the procedures of the making of economic law.
2. The regional people's congress Standing Committee has listened to, examined, and discussed the work reports of the government and departments concerned and has organized, in a planned way and with deliberate purpose, personnel to inspect the situation and problems in certain aspects. In coordination with departments concerned, the regional people's congress Standing Committee has studied the situation made known during inspection and the problems discovered and has supervised the departments concerned dealing with them as soon as possible. The regional people's congress Standing Committee has helped, supported, inspected, and supervised the work of the people's government very well.
3. In accordance with the law, the regional people's congress Standing Committee has decided and approved the appointment and removal of the work personnel of the people's government, the people's court, and the people's procuratorate.
4. The regional people's congress Standing Committee has kept close ties with the people's deputies, has seriously handled the motions proposed by deputies, and has dealt with people's letters and visits.

5. The regional people's congress Standing Committee has completed the election of the people's congress at the county and township levels.

6. The regional people's congress Standing Committee has strengthened its own building, has gradually established a system for all aspects of work, and has put it on a sound basis. In the course of exercising its functions and powers, the Standing Committee has attached importance to the use of the Zang language and has basically ensured that both the Zang and Han languages are used in the reports and speeches at all Standing Committee meetings and in all its documents. In future, this work will be continuously strengthened so as to sure that the Zang language is used as the main language as soon as possible.

7. The foreign affairs activities of the Standing Committee are a component part of all foreign affairs activities of the whole region. Over recent years, in the wake of our region opening to the outside world, the Standing Committee has gradually increased contacts with friendly personages and organizations abroad, thus improving our region's contacts with friendly personages and organizations abroad and expanding our influence on foreign countries.

In his report, Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme pointed out: The Standing Committee holds that the work of our regional people's congress is now being constantly studied. We are confronted with a new situation and many new problems and must study them. In such an autonomous nationality region as ours, how to strengthen the building of socialist democracy and the legal system is a general subject which we must serious study. We must constantly heighten our understanding, sum up our experiences, and improve our work. We must continue to strengthen our own building, reinforce our work organs, and improve the quality of the personnel.

In conclusion, Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: The decision on reform of the economic structure which was formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held in October last year clearly points out the orientation of reform of the economic structure in our country and determines the basic principles of reform. This is a great policy decision. The result in implementing the decision will surely and further promote quick economic development in our region. We believe that in the light of the realities of our region, the regional people's government will shoulder the task of implementing this decision. Our regional people's congress and its Standing Committee have also had the tasks of supervising and inspecting the situation in implementing and of providing construction views. Allow us to work with one heart and one mind, to unite as one, and to give a better play to the role of an organ of power.

The session is being presided over by Yangling Duojie, executive chairman of the Presidium. The executive chairmen of this session are Xuekang Tudengnima, Cao Xu, Langjie, (Ngapoi Cadanzuoga), Jiang Hongquan, Zheng Ying, Samding Dojie Pamo, (Danzeng Jiacao), (Yixiecilie), (Cunpeiduoji), (Yongzhong Dawa), (Yajiu), (Luo Sang), and (Duoji). The committee members attending the third session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC committee attended the meeting as non-voting delegates.

CSO: 4005/1218

SOUTHWEST REGION

WU JINGHUA ATTENDS XIZANG CPPCC MEETING

HK300555 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the Fourth Regional CPPCC concluded in Lhasa on the morning of 29 July after 14 days. The closing session was attended by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar, vice president of the All China Women's Federation. The closing session was presided over by Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC. The executive chairmen of the session included Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Gaxoi Qoigyai Nyima, Yongzeng Tudeng Tangba, and Qaba Gaisang Wangdui.

Voting by a show of hands, the participants elected (Rezhen Jiangbai Gyaincain), (Qiajia Qiangba Cilie), and (Menduiba Lozong Wangdui) as Standing Committee members of the Fourth Regional CPPCC. The meeting adopted the [words indistinct] of the third meeting of the Fourth Regional CPPCC, the resolution on the work report of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Standing Committee, the resolution on the report of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Standing Committee on the situation of implementing the policies and work, and the report of the Fourth Regional CPPCC motions work committee on the situation of examining the motions of the third meeting of the Fourth Regional CPPCC.

Yangling Doji, chairman of the regional CPPCC, made an important speech at the closing session.

Also present were vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC, including Zheng Ying, Samding Doje Pamo, Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Danzeng Jiacao, Lhalu Cewang Doje, (Huokang Suolong Bianba), and Gonbasa Tudeng Jihan. Responsible comrades of the region's party, government, and military, such as Wu Jinghua, Raidi, Doje Cedain, Li Wenshan, Cao Xu, Senqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Lang Jie, Peng Zhe, Lhunzhub Tabkyai, and (Che Juqian) attended the meeting by invitation.

The third meeting of the Fourth Regional CPPCC successfully fulfilled the agenda concluded amid the majestic national anthem.

CSO: 4005/1218

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN SECRETARY ENCOURAGES KNOWLEDGE OF LAW AT RALLY

HK270924 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A Sichuan provincial mobilization rally on popularization of elementary legal knowledge was held in the gymnasium of the Chengdu Military Region this morning. Approximately 3,000 cadres of organs at the provincial level, the Chengdu Military Region, and Chengdu City attended. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a report: "Popularize Elementary Legal Knowledge and Strengthen the Building of Spiritual Civilization."

The rally was presided over by He Haoju, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the Chengdu Military Region, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including (Gu Quanyou), Wan Haifeng, Bai Shangwu, Xu Chuan, Ji Chunguang, Liu Haiquan, Wang Ao, Qiao Zhimin, Pan Dakui, and Li Peigen, attended the rally.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out: The central authorities have proposed that 5 years or so be spent to basically popularize elementary legal knowledge among the citizens of the country. This is a major event in the history of building the legal system in our country and is a great social project of the whole party and all people throughout the country. Commencement of this work will make our country gradually pass from the stage of mainly relying on policies for action to the stage of relying on both policies and law for action make the people become the masters of the law and make the law become a weapon in the hands of the people. It will ensure that everyone knows and abides by the law and has the concept and habit of acting in accordance with the law. This will make the outlook of our whole country and society undergo a profound change.

While dealing with the problem of how our province popularizes elementary legal knowledge, Comrade Yang Rudai stressed: Leading cadres at all levels must first take the lead in studying and abiding by the law and must resolutely act in accordance with the law. CPC committees and governments at all levels must strengthen leadership, include popularization of elementary legal knowledge on their agenda, assign special persons to be responsible for this work, and ensure that elementary legal knowledge is popularized in a

planned and systematic way. Public security organs, procuratorates, courts, judicial departments, trade unions, CYL, women's federations, and government and education departments must cooperate with one another and must carry out popularization of elementary legal knowledge. Newspapers, broadcasting and television stations, and publication and cultural departments must work hard to publicize the legal system.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: Popularization of elementary legal knowledge is important in building socialist spiritual civilization. Leading cadres at all levels must always persist in simultaneously grasping the two civilizations, must penetratingly conduct education in ideals, aims, discipline, and the legal system for all party members and cadres. Leading cadres must continue to organize urban areas to launch a three haves and one study emulation drive so as to promote the basic improvement of party style, people's customs, and the general mood of society and to guarantee the smooth progress of all reforms.

At the rally a responsible comrade of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee conveyed the spirit of the national conference on publicity of and education in the legal system.

All comrades who attended the first provincial conference on publicity of and education in the legal system, attended the mobilization rally.

CSO: 4005/1218

SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING RUNS TRAINING CLASSES ON REFORM FOR CADRES

HK220623 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] By adopting the method of running training classes, the principal responsible comrades of the Kunming City CPC Committee have conducted face-to-face political and ideological work among middle-level cadres of the city's industry and communications, agricultural and forestry, financial and commercial, political and legal, and cultural and educational departments, and have helped them correctly understand the situation and boost their confidence in reform.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, along with reform of the urban economic structure, Kunming City, like the rest of the country, has carried out reform step by step and achieved gratifying results. However, new contradictions have also appeared in the process. For example, after the relaxation of price control, prices went up for a certain period of time; some units and individuals believe that carrying out reform meant fishing for more money, leading to the tendency of people doing business which made larger profits. There currently exist two incorrect ideas on how to view the situation of reform. One is that people merely talk about the excellent situation but fail to pay attention to existing problems; so they are not fully prepared to deal with the problems. If problems arise, they cannot solve them swiftly, thus hampering the progress of the reform. The other is that some people treat problems too seriously or even doubt the reform, vacillate, and lose confidence in the reform.

The City CPC Committee holds that how to view the current situation of reform is an important problem which should be solved in order to further carry out reform. To solve this problem, it is first of all necessary to solve the problem concerning cadres. This is the reason for running the training class. In the training class, not only were all the participants organized to study the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the urban economic structure, but the principal responsible comrades of the City CPC Committee and government attended every class to conduct face-to-face ideological and political work in connection with the new problems which have arisen in the reform and the current ideas of the masses and cadres. As a result, people have a clear understanding of two problems: 1) They have a clear understanding of the current situation in reform, that is, the reform is developing healthily and smoothly in the city; it is normal that some problems

have arisen in the reform and there is nothing to fear; and provided that our policies are correct, these problems can be solved. Thus, they have strengthened their confidence in further carrying out reform. 2) They have realized that carrying out reform does not mean fishing for more money, but is for promoting the development of socialist economy. The criterion for assessing the business or failure of reform is not merely the profit made by a unit or a small group, but whether it serves the long-term fundamental interests of the party and people.

CSO: 4005/1218

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG SECRETARY AT BANQUET IN HONOR OF ART TROUPE

HK291234 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The preparatory committee for marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of Xizang Autonomous Region held a banquet on the afternoon of 27 July to warmly welcome the art troupe of the central delegation. Comrade Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the banquet. Leading comrades of the regional party, government, army, and CPPCC committee and of Lhasa City, including Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Redi, Duojiecaidan, Yangling Duojie, Ba Sang, Li Wenshan, (Mao Zhongbai), Wang Xinquan, Duojeairang, Dan Zeng, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Langjie, Jipu Pingcuocideng, Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Yang Youcai, and Dainba Gyaincain, also attended the banquet. Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation and honorary chairman of the Regional Women's Federation, also attended the banquet.

Comrade Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and vice chairman of the preparatory committee for marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region, first proposed a toast at the banquet. He expressed a warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to the art troupe of the central delegation and proposed a toast to the success of the work and to the health of all the comrades of the art troupe. On behalf of the art troupe, (Sun Jiabao), member of the central delegation and head of the comrade-in-arms singing and dancing troupe of the Beijing military region, gave a thank-you speech. Comrade Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, proposed a toast to the artists of the art troupe. He said: the central delegation has sent an art troupe to Xizang to take part in the celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of Xizang Autonomous Region. I am very happy. I propose a toast to the success of the work of the comrades during their stay in Xizang.

CSO: 4005/1218

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CLAIMS DROP IN CRIME RATE SINCE 1981

OW281252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Lhasa, July 28 (XINHUA)--Crime rate has dropped continuously in Tibet since 1981, according to the local public security department here today.

Crime rate was down from 5.9 cases per 100,000 people in 1981 to 3.7 per 100,000 in 1984, well below the national average of 5.1 cases per 100,000 people. In farming and pastoral areas, crime rate registered only 2 per 100,000 people in 1984.

The total number of crimes decreased from 1,090 cases in 1981 to 873 cases in 1982, 788 cases in 1983 and 742 cases in 1984. In the first six months of this year, there were 311 cases of reported crime, fewer than the figure for the same period of last year.

No crimes happened in eight counties and one third of the region's districts last year.

According to Xiong Zhikuan, director of the public security department's office, Tibetans now account for 70 percent of the region's police force and all the heads of the public security bureaus at the county level are Tibetans.

CSO: 4000/321

22 August 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--This morning, the 14th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary session. Today's session was presided over by Qin Chuanhou, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting listened to the report of Vice Governor Gu Jinchu on the wage reform; and the work report of (Liu Donglin), deputy procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the province's discipline inspection in the legal system. Starting from this morning, the meeting had been discussing the reports in groups. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jul 85]

CENTRAL ARTS DELEGATION--On the afternoon of 25 July, leading comrades of the party and government in the region Wu Jinghua, Redi, Duojiecaidan, Yangling Duoji, Basang, Li Wenshan, (Mao Rubai), Duojeicairang, Danzeng, and Jipu Pingcuo Cideng met the responsible comrades and principal artistes of the central arts troupe. Wu Jinghua warmly welcomed the troupe to Xizang. [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Jul 85]

UNITED FRONT DEPARTMENT FORUM--On the afternoon of 26 July, the united front department of the regional CPC committee held a forum of people's congress delegates and CPPCC members from border countries to seek their views on economic construction, culture, education, united front, and other work in their areas. Regional CPC committee Secretary Wu Jinghua attended the forum. (Tubudunzhu), deputy director of the united front department, presided. Zheng Ying, director of the department, made a speech. [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jul 85]

ILLEGAL RECRUITMENT OF GRADUATES--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, it has recently been discovered that certain units have sent people directly to certain colleges and universities in Sichuan where they offer all kinds of favorable treatment, pay and conditions, and even hand out cash and goods in kind on the spot, to recruit some graduates who have already been allocated posts according to the state plan. This has a serious impact on and interferes with the location of graduates to posts. The general office of the provincial CPC committee has therefore issued a circular strictly banning the private recruitment of university graduates. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Jul 85]

CSO: 4005/1218

22 August 1985

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CPC SECRETARY ADDRESSES PLENARY SESSION

HK280816 Taiyuan Shanxi Ribao in Chinese 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Report on a speech by Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501] delivered at the First Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee: "Never Be Unworthy of the Great Trust, Make Contributions, Improve Work Style, and Do Well in Rendering Service"]

[Text] The First Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee, which had lasted one and a half days, ended in Taiyuan on the morning of 8 July. The session successfully discussed various items on agenda. Comrade Li Ligong delivered a speech at the session.

Comrade Li Ligong said: This plenary session is the first meeting of the New Provincial CPC Committee after its being formed. After the meeting, all comrades present will return to their own posts. Taking this opportunity, I would like to say a few words as a mutual encouragement among us. What I want to say can be summarized in four brief sentences containing 16 characters as follows: Never be unworthy of the great trust, make contributions, improve work style, and do well in rendering service.

Never Be Unworthy of the Great Trust, Make Great Efforts, Put in a Lot of Work, and Do Well in Rendering Service

He said: "The Fifth Provincial Party Congress which just ended successfully defined the strategic guiding principles for the economic and social development of our province, our struggle targets, and various tasks for the coming 5 years. This is an encouraging blueprint for creating a new situation in socialist modernization. However, to turn the manifesto into action, and the blueprint into reality, the efforts of the members of the Provincial CPC Committee are needed in order to guide party organizations at all levels throughout the province, the broad masses of Communist party members and the people to make tremendous efforts, work hard, and struggle together. On the eve of the party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang made an inspection in our province. During his inspection, he issued instructions and repeatedly encouraged us to bear in mind the general tasks and aims of the Party and help the masses get rid of poverty

and become rich. He placed high hopes on us. At the party congress, delegates from all fronts throughout the province elected a new Provincial CPC Committee, and entrusted to us the great task of leading the people throughout the country to reinvigorate Shanxi and promote construction in our province. This is a great trust placed in us by the CPC Central Committee, the 1.2 million Communist Party members throughout the province, and the 25 million people of the whole province. We must never be unworthy of this great trust. With a lofty sense of responsibility to the history and profound dedication to the revolution, we should be of one mind, make efforts, and work hard to accomplish our tasks well. During the term of office of this Provincial CPC Committee, we are determined to resolutely accomplish the various tasks set by the congress, truly do the work of Shanxi still better, follow a down-to-earth manner to do several important and good things for the people of Shanxi, and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations program of the motherland. We should truly accomplish something magnificent and make achievements. Although our tasks are arduous, there are many favorable conditions for accomplishing them: 1) We are guided by the correct line, guiding principles and policies of the party, and leading comrades of the central authorities show concern for us and provide us with specific guidance. 2) The present political and economic situation is the best since the founding of the People's Republic. 3) The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has laid a good foundation for our work. 4) The enthusiasm of the broad masses of people runs unprecedentedly high for promoting the four modernizations program, getting rid of poverty, and becoming rich. Through party rectification, our party organizations have been considerably improved. 5) Members of the present Provincial CPC Committee are younger in age and higher in education level. With all these favorable conditions, our work this year can, of course, be better than last year, and the present Provincial CPC Committee should be stronger than the last. Whether we can truly live up to the expectations of the party and make contributions is judged by practice rather than by manifesto. In particular, it is judged by our practice over 5 years. Will we truly follow a down-to-earth manner and exert real efforts, or merely keep up appearances and make sham efforts? Will we truly achieve something magnificent, or stay being mediocre, or only make a little progress, or even accomplish nothing at all? We will have the answer in 5 years. We should inspire our spirit, arouse ourselves for vigorous efforts, make good use of our time, and exert our greatest efforts to reinvigorate Shanxi and promote construction in our province. We will report our work to the Party and the people with our practical deeds and outstanding achievements and prove that we are worthy of the great trust they have placed in us.

We Must Exert Great Efforts To Strengthen Our Level of Leadership

Comrade Li Ligong said: To effectively accomplish the tasks set by the Provincial Party Congress, the Provincial CPC Committee as the leadership core of the party organizations throughout the province and the four

modernizations drive of the people of the whole province must strengthen its level of leadership, and serve the broad masses of people well in their efforts to get rid of poverty and become rich. We have been elected members or alternate members of the Provincial CPC Committee. This shows that the broad masses of party members have placed their trust in us. However, we should also soberly realize that comrades who have been elected are not necessarily wiser than those who have not yet been elected. Generally speaking, the level of our leadership as a whole, our ideological concept, understanding of policy, knowledge, and working ability is still far from what the development of the situation and the rapidly developing socialist modernizations demand. To constantly strengthen our level of leadership, we should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the line, guiding principles, and policies of the Party, and various kinds of knowledge. We should widen our field of vision, go deep into the realities of life, carry out investigations and studies, and have a systematic grasp of the conditions in our province, in various localities, and on all fronts. Only thus can we have the overall situation well in hand, press on irresistibly from a commanding height, devise good methods, suggest good ways and means, make scientific policy decisions, take the initiative in leadership work, lead various work well, and effectively help the masses get rid of poverty and become rich.

We Should Deal with Concrete Matters Relating to Work and Be Realistic

He said: To accomplish well the tasks entrusted to us, we should have a good ideological and work style. Now the main guiding principles and policies worked out by the central authorities are clear and definite, and this Party Congress has also set the basic guiding principles, tasks, and aims of our province's economic work and other work. We have further unified our thinking and deepened our understanding. It is appropriate to say that we have a clearer understanding with regard to the direction of the socialist modernization drive in our province. However, it is a still greater project and more arduous task to put our understanding into practice so that the various tasks set by the Party Congress can be implemented. Our present main work is to vigorously grasp the implementation of the policies and guiding principles set forth by the congress. Our success in this respect lies, first of all, in whether our Provincial CPC Committee as a collective leadership can truly improve our ideological and work style. The first thing we should do after the formation of our new Provincial CPC Committee is to resolve to take the lead in changing the bad work style characterized by exaggeration and empty talk. We should truly be pragmatic, give concern to actual practice, do practical work, attach importance to actual effect, seek truth from facts, and proceed in everything from reality.

Great efforts should be exerted in order to do practical work and attach importance to actual effect. It is not as easy as indulging in empty, big talk. Therefore, to be pragmatic and give concern to actual practice, we should establish an ideological and work style of struggling hard.

During the 1950's, many of our leading comrades rode their bicycles to go to the countryside. They even tramped over hills and dales to make long and arduous journeys. They lived and ate with the masses. They sat side by side and talked intimately with villagers. They helped them dispel their anxieties, solve their difficulties, and assisted them to stand up and become rich. Today we have favorable conditions and better transportation. Living conditions in the rural areas have also been improved. However, some of our leading comrades seldom go to the countryside and factories. Even if they go to the countryside, they do not live and eat with peasants. In factories they rarely go to workshops, teams, or groups. The masses say that some cadres rely on the "three lines" [san xian 0005 4848] to direct their work: along the line of the highway, they "drove their cars swiftly or look at the flowers." They provide "guidance" by relying on the telephone line and the broadcasting line. Due to the fact that they fail to do thoroughgoing work, they only have a blurred picture of the practical conditions. It is difficult for them to truly and effectively help the masses get rid of poverty and become rich. Why do they fail to do a thoroughgoing work? It is because they are no good at freeing themselves from unnecessary meetings and daily routine and avoiding unnecessary waste of time. Apart from all this, the most important reason contributing to their failure is that, ideologically, they are afraid of hardship. In recent years, political and economic conditions in our country have improved. Objectively, these comrades have better conditions than any time in the past to become "peacetime officials," and "idle officials." They fail to do their best, give full play to their subjective initiative, implement the guiding principle and policies worked out by the central authorities creatively, or do their work vividly and effectively. On the contrary, they abuse their power to seek private gain. Thus they cut themselves off from the masses. Actually, they have been soiled by the dust of bureaucracy. They should resolve to eliminate it.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that leaders should immerse themselves among the masses, go down to the grass-roots units, study the new situation, solve new problems, and help the masses get rich as early as possible. However, we have not yet done enough to implement the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee. When Comrade Yaobang was carrying out an inspection in our province, he showed concern for the work style of our cadres. Wherever he went, he repeatedly asked the local masses whether their county cadres often went to the villages, and whether they lived with the masses in the villages. He urged us to thoroughly change our guiding thought in work. He said that instead of urging peasants to plant and harvest their crops, cadres should go from one village to another and visit peasant households in order to make suggestions to them and help them tap new sources of production. He pointed out that a method of comparison and appraisal should be adopted in order to judge whether our cadres had done well in helping the masses.

He stressed that if we failed to help the masses get rid of poverty and become rich, this showed that our cadres were good-for-nothing. All these instructions issued by Comrade Yaobang have charted a correct direction for improving our work. All the members present should do their best to establish a good work style in their localities and departments. In the future, leading cadres should generally stay in the countryside for not less than 3 months every year. Each time they go to the countryside, they should live in the villages for 3 to 5 days. They should do their best to know more about the development of the situation and help the masses solve some problems. At present, we should pay special attention to "grasping the two ends." While visiting capable persons who get rich through hard work, we should show warm concern and help those peasant households with material difficulties. We should pay attention to peasant households with material difficulties living beside rich households. We should, on no account, purposely or not, cold-shoulder the poor and treat the rich with special respect. This is because, in the final analysis, we are serving the common prosperity of the people.

To solve the problem of work style, basically speaking we should firmly establish the ideal of "leadership means rendering service." We should always render service so that our people will become rich and our country prosperous and powerful. This is a main criterion for testing whether we have done our work well and whether our leading cadres have a strong party spirit.

We Should Set a Good Example in Improving Party Work Style

Comrade Li Ligong pointed out: To shoulder the great historical task, we should take lead in correcting our party work style. Now the masses inside and outside the Party have a lot of complaints about the unhealthy party work style of some party-member responsible cadres. It is mainly because some of our party-member leading cadres abuse their power for private gains and practice bureaucratism. Our new and old comrades should always guard against this. We should be strict with ourselves and set a good example in correcting our party work style. We should handle well our personal relations with the Party and the people. We should not overemphasize our own personal gains or positions, and ignore or forget the cause and interests of the Party and people. The words of encouragement given by Comrade Bo Yibo when a number of new party members in the General Office of the State Council took the oath on being admitted to the Party call for deep thought. He said: We should be concerned about affairs of the state before others, enjoy comfort after others; we should resolve to do something magnificent rather than resolving to become high-ranking officials; we should not attempt to seek any private gain by making use of the position of our Party as a ruling party, but we should work selflessly for the Party. What he said is applicable and important not only to comrades who are newly admitted to the Party, but also to comrades who have been party members for many years.

Our comrades, particularly those who have just been promoted to leading posts, should value their own history, conduct themselves with dignity, have regard for themselves, and make unceasing efforts to improve themselves. We should compete with others in making greater contributions and working more for the Party rather than seeking better remuneration and conditions. We should not be defeated by the corrosion of the bourgeois egoism. We should not drift with the current of the unhealthy trends. We should not become shortsighted mediocre persons who can only see what is under our noses. We should always preserve the purity of the communist party spirit, keep the revolutionary spirit fresh, and struggle all our lives for our socialist modernization and the interests of the people.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Ligong said: To shoulder the arduous tasks of leading people throughout the province to carry out the four modernizations, our new Provincial CPC Committee should rely on the collective wisdom and strength of all the members, and give full play to the role of collective leadership. We should be of one heart and one mind, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone to do our work still better, and push the building of our socialist material and spiritual civilizations to a new stage.

CSO: 4005/1225

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPC OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

SK250630 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23
Jul 85

[Excerpts] In a speech on relaying and implementing the guidelines of the national experience-exchange meeting on correcting party style, given at the regional meeting of organs directly under the region on 20 July, Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, stressed that organs directly under the region should play an exemplary role in correcting party style and in strengthening party spirit and party discipline.

Tian Congming said: Along with the development of economic reform, education on party spirit and party discipline is becoming increasingly important. A majority of party rectification units in the region have entered the phase of consolidating and developing the achievements of party rectification. Most second-stage party rectification units have entered the phase of conducting rectification and correcting mistakes. Therefore, the organs directly under the region should closely link education on party spirit and party discipline with the consolidation and development of the achievements in party rectification, and firmly and solidly attend to the quality of party rectification work.

He said: With regard to consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification, we should first attend to the work of inspecting the comparison and examination work of leading bodies, leading cadres, and party members.

He said: Grasping ideological education is a central link in fulfilling our great political task. This is work for the entire party, as well as work for all party cadres and all party members. Leaders and departments responsible for or in charge of the ideological and political work, as well as leaders and departments in charge of professional work, should attend to the work. In a sense, leaders and departments in charge of professional work will be able to focus on and successfully attend to the ideological and political work.

In his speech, Tian Congming emphatically pointed out: Organs directly under the region should play an exemplary role in upgrading the quality of CPC members and in strengthening education on party spirit among party members. First, they should take the lead in deeply understanding and firmly implementing a series of principles and policies of the central authority. Second, they should play an exemplary role in safeguarding and strengthening unity. Unity and construction are the key work of Nei Monggol and a banner that we should hold high for a long time. Third, they should play an exemplary role in abiding by discipline and politically and ideologically act in unison with the central authorities. Firm efforts must be made to implement the decisions of the regional CPC Committee and the regional government. Fourth, they should play an exemplary role in improving workstyle, indulging in less empty talk, doing more practical deeds, and serving grassroots units. Fifth, they should play an exemplary role in being devoted to their work. The current reform is the second revolution of our country. Therefore, the reform is of deepgoing and arduous significance. In being dedicated to the reforms, we should have a spirit of sacrificing our personal interests and dedicating ourselves to the reforms. In handling relations between the interests of departments and individuals, the organs directly under the region should take the lead in dedicating themselves and stressing the overall situation.

CSO: 4005/1221

22 August 1985

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS CPPCC EXPERIENCE-EXCHANGE MEETING

SK240819 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] After a 2-day session, the first experience-exchange meeting of the CPPCC Committees at the district or county levels concluded on 23 July. Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

In his speech, he stressed: Under the new situation, the CPPCC organizations at all levels should bring into play their own strong points in order to better their service for the economy. Since the beginning of 1985, the leading comrades of the municipal CPPCC Committee have successively gone deep into the CPPCC Committees in Ninghe, Jinghai, Dagang, and Hangu counties and districts to find out the work situation in order to strengthen the contact with the district or county CPPCC Committees. In the course of investigation and study, they found that these district and county CPPCC Committees had clear guiding ideology of serving the economic construction and adopted their own ways to bring into play the role of CPPCC Committees in enforcing the open-door policy. Of these districts and counties, the CPPCC Committee of Wuqing County has brought into full play the enthusiasm of the CPPCC members in doing practical work for economic construction. At the meeting, Wuqing County CPPCC Committee members delivered a report introducing their experiences gained in the work.

In addition, at the meeting, participating members exchanged the experiences gained by Dagang, Hongqiao, Tanggu, Hangu, and Heping districts in conducting advisory service, operating CPPCC members' clubs, supporting the work of democratic parties, bringing into play the functional role of the CPPCC Committees, and in organizing members to study.

In his summing-up speech, Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, urged cadres of the CPPCC Committees at all levels throughout the municipality to earnestly study and understand the spirit of the speeches given by the leading comrades of the central authorities in order to enhance their consciousness of serving economic construction. Efforts should be made to foster an economic viewpoint, to master

economic work, to gear the CPPCC work to the CPPCC members, and to have the CPPCC work depend on the members in order to bring into full play the intelligence and wisdom of the members and to better make contributions to building the municipality's economy and conducting reforms in various fields.

CSO: 4005/1221

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK MEETING

SK250427 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24
Jul 85

[Text] From 20 to 22 July, the regional Discipline Inspection Commission and the CPC Committee of the organ directly under the region level held a meeting of responsible cadres of various units' party organization and CPC Committees and cadres in charge of discipline inspection work. The meeting called on party organizations at all levels to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the national experience exchange meeting on rectifying party style in order to further promote the region's work in rectifying party style.

The meeting relayed the guidelines of the national experience exchange meeting on rectifying party style. The leading party group of the regional Supplies Bureau and a certain regional banking department introduced their experience in paying equal attention to strengthening the building of party style and the building of the two civilizations in the course of carrying out reform. Comrades participating in the meeting also conducted group discussions, thus further unifying their thinking and enhancing their understanding. They unanimously maintained that paying equal attention to building spiritual and material civilizations is very important to successfully push our undertakings in the direction of socialism. Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of CPC members should constantly bear in mind Comrade Chen Yun's instruction on paying equal attention to building material and spiritual civilizations. In simultaneously building and two civilizations, priority should be given to improving the style of the ruling party, enhancing party members' awareness in party spirit, firmly preserving the purity of communism, and resolutely resisting or struggling against all erroneous statements and actions going against communist ideals and morality.

In light of the problems currently existing in party style and party discipline, participants pointed out: Under the condition of reform, we should all the more enhance the awareness of the entire party members in party spirit and firmly grasp the socialist orientation. This is the only way to mobilize all positive factors, and win victory in the economic structural reform and the socialist modernization

drive. During the meeting, in line with their respective situations, responsible comrades of the leading party groups, CPC Committees, and Discipline Inspection Commissions of the various organs directly under the regional authority discussed how to rectify party style, strengthen the party building, and conscientiously do work in a solid manner.

(Han Wengui), deputy secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a speech on how the organs directly under the regional authority should strengthen the building of party style. He called on leading party groups of all departments and bureaus and all discipline inspection organizations to firmly foster the idea of serving the grassroots units and taking the lead in rectifying party style. Leading bodies of all units should take the lead in performing their official duties honestly and impartially; work selflessly for the public interest; actually strengthen the education on party spirit, ideas, and discipline; and resolutely check new unhealthy trends.

CSO: 4005/1221

NORTH REGION

SHANXI MONUMENT TO HONOR 8TH ROUTE ARMY CAMPAIGN

OW281300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Taiyuan, July 28 (XINHUA)--A monument will be built in Yangquan City, Shanxi Province, in commemoration of the "hundred regiment campaign" against Japanese invaders fought by the Eighth Route Army under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The campaign took place in the autumn of 1940. The Eighth Route Army mobilized a force of 115 regiments to launch a major campaign against Japanese invaders. During the campaign, which lasted for 3.5 months, the Eighth Route Army fought 1,824 battles along the railway lines, took 293 enemy strongholds and wiped out 46,000 Japanese and their puppet troops, they also captured 5,800 rifles and guns and a large amount of military supplies and paralyzed 470 kilometers of railways and 1,500 kilometers of roads. The campaign dealt a major blow at the Japanese invaders and boosted the confidence in the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan.

Yangquan City was the first target and the central battlefield of the campaign.

Work will begin on August, local officials said. Attached to the monument will be an exhibition hall.

CSO: 4000/320

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU VISITS PLA COMMANDERS, FIGHTERS

SK300545 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The date 1 August will mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the PLA of China. Yesterday responsible persons of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, and the various relevant departments formed a group to visit and extend appreciation to the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, the Tianjin Garrison District, and the Tianjin Armed Police Forces, as well as the PLA hospitals. They extended festive greetings and cordial regards to the People's Army.

Yesterday morning, the principal responsible persons of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, including Ni Zhifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen, happily gathered with the responsible comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District to talk freely about the excellent situation, and about the friendly sentiments of the army and the people.

Ni Zhifu, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, first political commissar of the Tianjin Garrison District, and first secretary of the Tianjin Garrison District CPC Committee, gave a speech at a forum. He said: Our Army has made indelible contributions to building and protecting the new China, and made new contributions to safeguarding and building the four modernizations. We may say that, with regard to the present stage of army-people relations, we are experiencing the best period since the founding of the PRC. At present, the army is unswervingly implementing the spirit of the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on streamlining and reorganizing the PLA troops. It has resolutely obeyed orders and carried out policies in the course of replacing old cadres with new cadres in the leading bodies. The army is strict in discipline and filled with enthusiasm for work. Such a workstyle is worthy of emulation. Some veteran cadres, in particular, have happily retreated from the forefront, inherited and promoted the traditions of our party and army, and served as good examples for us.

Ni Zhifu stated that in the course of streamlining and reorganizing the PLA troops, the municipal CPC Committee and government should work with all their hearts and might to carry out all spheres of work related to the localities and make due contributions to fulfilling the task of streamlining and reorganizing the PLA troops and accelerating the building of modern troops.

In their speeches, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee, highly praised the various PLA units stationed in Tianjin for their tremendous contributions to supporting the economic construction in Tianjin, improving the livelihood of the people, maintaining public security, and building spiritual civilization. They expressed the determination to unceasingly strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in their future work, and to consolidate and develop the excellent situation, to support and cooperate with one another, and to jointly turn Tianjin into a civilized new city.

In their speeches, the responsible comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District expressed the determination to continue to promote the glorious traditions of the People's Army and to organize the PLA troops and the militia to make new contributions to building socialist material and spiritual civilizations in Tianjin.

Yesterday morning, Ni Zifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Bai Hua, Liu Zengkun, Wang Shudong, Chen Yiyi, Nie Bichu, Yao Jun, Mao Changwu, Chen Ruyu, Zheng Wantong, and Lu Xuezheng, as well as other responsible persons of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee, also visited the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, the Tianjin Armed Police Forces, and the various hospitals. They also solicited opinions from the army comrades on the work of the localities.

On 26 July, responsible persons of the general offices of the municipal CPC Committee and government, as well as the relevant departments, visited and extended regards to the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, [words indistinct] research institutes and the sanatoriums for retired PLA cadres.

CSO: 4005/1221

NORTH REGION

HEBEI GOVERNOR ON BUILDING MILITIA TRAINING BASES

SK250950 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] On 22 June, the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district held a joint meeting to commend those who have been outstanding in building militia training bases. Zhang Shuguang, governor and chairman of the provincial People's Armed Forces Committee, gave a speech on how to do a good job in building militia training bases on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang said: Two years of practice has already proved that building militia training bases is extremely correct, as they are necessary for serving the whole situation of building the country and strengthening the national defense reserve forces. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that army building should serve the overall situation of building the country and be carried out under the overall situation. In order to guarantee this overall economic construction situation, the Central Military Commission has made a strategic policy decision on streamlining and reorganizing the army. Our building of militia training bases is precisely aimed at catering to the overall state reconstruction situation and the new situation of streamlining and reorganizing the army. It is also a major reform of militia work. Doing a good job in this field will enable us to regularize and modernize the training of the militia and the reserve forces in a step-by-step manner, to reduce the number of PLA soldiers, to enhance training quality, to train and reserve a number of qualified reserve troops for building national defense so as to maintain fewer troops during peacetime and to have more troops during wartime, and to ensure the smooth realization of streamlining and reorganizing the army. In addition, these bases should also carry out all kinds of activities to cultivate talented persons and to train a great number of specialized technical personnel with a certain production knowledge, and enable them to directly contribute to economic construction. These bases may also use the existing favorable conditions to carry out production, to increase income, and to enhance their abilities in maintaining their own expenses in order to gradually attain the goal of having the bases maintain themselves, solving the issues of militia training funds, reducing government expenditures and lightening the burden on

the masses. It is thus clear that the building of militia training bases is a major event which is really conducive to the state, the people, and the army. We should unswervingly attend to this work.

Comrade Zhang Shuguang said: Our province has already basically completed building militia training bases in various localities. The present task confronting us is how to manage and build the bases in a better manner and how to display their beneficial results. In the future the main tasks of the bases should be focused on grasping management and utilization of the bases in addition to building bases. First, we should meet the high standards in fulfilling the militia and reserve forces training tasks. These bases, particularly the militia training bases, are bases for strengthening the building of the people's armed forces, bastions for building the local armed forces, as well as the property of the county governments. However, they should be protractedly sponsored and utilized by the armed forces departments. Such ideology must be clear and definite. The number of militiamen and training tasks will be slightly reduced under this new situation. The more we are in such situations, the more we should enhance the training quality and the level of modernization and regulation of training. This is the most basic task of the training bases.

Second, we should attend to the comprehensive utilization of the bases and contribute to the overall economic situation. Comrade Yang Shangkun wrote an inscription for militia work calling for "maintaining the armed forces through their own labor and making the people prosperous and the troops strong." This inscription fully manifests the fundamental guideline for militia work in the new period. In building the training bases, we should also implement this guideline and carry out all kinds of services centering on economic construction. The proposal of the CPC committee of the provincial military district for turning the bases into comprehensive bases for training and cultivating talented persons, helping the people become prosperous, and managing weapons is a very good measure for implementing the directives of the leaders of the Central Military Commission by proceeding from the reality of the bases.

Third, we should further attend to consolidating and upgrading the bases, continue to improve the management system in the course of practice, raise the management level, and gradually enable the building of the bases to embark on a correct path. Some bases which have not yet completed their subsidiary work should make the best use of their time to speed up their construction and be put into operation within a short period of time. In order to manage and utilize the bases well, the CPC Committees and governments at all levels should further strengthen leadership. The various relevant departments should vigorously coordinate with each other, support the work in many ways, and do a good job in building the bases through common efforts in order to meet the needs of building the local armed forces.

CS0: 4005/1221

NORTH REGION

GOVERNOR ON SPREAD OF EDUCATION IN HEBEI

OW240943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, July 24 (XINUA)--Hebei Province in north China will appropriate an additional 10 million yuan this year to help develop education in remote mountain areas, Zhang Shuguang, the provincial governor, said here today.

Education has developed more rapidly in the plains than the mountain regions, he said. In some remote mountain areas, primary school education is not yet fully available.

The governor said that social forces should be mobilized to run vocational or technical schools and train people of ability, and nine-year compulsory education carried out step by step. Pre-school education will be available province-wide in five years.

Teachers are encouraged to go to the mountain regions and the provincial government will provide them with subsidies and help them solve their problems.

The province plans to increase the number of primary and middle school teachers by 150,000 in five years, up from the present 360,000.

Efforts will be concentrated on improving the teaching quality in the province's 48 provincial universities and colleges, so as to train qualified people for the province.

Departments under the government have donated more than 130,000 items of teaching and sports equipment, 40,000 volumes of books and more than 110,000 yuan to schools in eight mountainous counties. One hundred and fifty staff members with college educations have been sent to help train teachers.

CSO: 4000/320

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS EDUCATION REFORM MEETING

SK300451 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] At the regional work conference on science and technology and education, Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, delivered a speech, in which he pointed out: In conducting reforms in educational systems, it is imperative to proceed from the actual situation of the region and to act strictly according to the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

Zhao Zhihong stated: In conducting reforms in educational systems, our region should not indiscriminately imitate the central decision or rigidly copy the measures of other areas. Only by closely integrating the spirit of the central decision with the actual situation of the region, basing the guiding ideology and concrete measures of educational reforms on a profound understanding of the regional society, natural resources, and economic development, and by bringing into full play the people's initiative and creativeness, can we be confident in enabling the program of conducting reforms in educational systems to develop along a correct and healthy road.

Zhao Zhihong stated: The program of enforcing the 9-year compulsory education system is an important policy decision made by the central authorities, a decision that is closely related to the future of our country. To enforce the 9-year compulsory education system, our region should adopt the guideline of enabling education to cater to local conditions, making a distinction between different situations, setting up demands in line with different categories, and of gradually carrying out the education reform step by step and at various levels, and should not seek uniformity in enforcing the education reform.

In referring to the issue of developing vocational and technical education, Zhao Zhihong stated: The focus of the educational reforms is the readjustment of the secondary educational structure and the vigorous development of vocational and technical education. We should enforce a managerial system in developing vocational and technical education by delegating power to localities or departments and should open more channels for the operation of such schools that are allowed to be opened in various forms and with various standards at various

levels. Efforts should be made to encourage public organs, collectives, and individuals to operate schools simultaneously and to allow them to have individual and joint ownership.

Zhao Zhihong stated: In conducting reforms in higher educational systems, we should begin our work in conducting reforms with student enrollment plans and the system of making job arrangements for graduates. Efforts should be made to delegate more self-determination power to the higher educational institutions in order to overcome the shortcomings of rigid administration and excess monopoly by the government and the department in charge of education. In conducting reforms in administrative systems among higher educational institutions, we should enforce the system of having a president in charge of the institutions where conditions are ripe and should establish a system of strict personal responsibility and personnel examination. While strengthening the ideological and political work, efforts should be made to uphold the principle of distribution according to work in order to eliminate the practice of eating from the same big pot and to do away with egalitarianism.

In referring to the issue of strengthening education among minority nationalities, he stated: On the basis of conducting investigation and study, we should make overall arrangements and work out reasonable plans in order to enable various schools at all levels to be properly equipped and to achieve harmonious development. The focus in this regard should be placed on upgrading quality. Pastoral areas should continuously develop schools operated by self-reliance and with ample grant-in-aids. Areas whose conditions are ripe should actively develop audio-visual education and training programs for the special skills of nationalities. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to readjust the measure of establishing higher educational institutions for nationalities at all levels and to build more institutions.

In his speech, Zhao Zhihong stressed: Efforts should be made to strengthen the building of the teachers' contingent. He stated: We should consolidate the existing contingent of teachers. Teachers who have just graduated from schools and who have passed the examination should be given certificates, those who were not qualified should be provided with continuous training as long as they have the potential, and those who are not suitable for teaching work should be transferred to other work. He also stressed that the fundamental way to strengthen the building of the teachers' contingent is to strengthen education in normal schools. We must pay great attention to this work and grasp the work earnestly.

CSO: 4005/1221

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS ARMED POLICE EXERCISE

SK280650 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Tianjin Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces ceremoniously held its first exercise to demonstrate fighting skills at the (Zhongjizi) exercise grounds on the morning of 27 July. It was a report-back military demonstration of unprecedented size for all the people of the municipality since the founding of the Tianjin municipal Armed Police Force, as well as an unprecedentedly grand gathering to revise the military and political qualities of the commanders and fighters of the municipal Armed Police Force on the occasion of celebrating the 58th anniversary of the founding of the PLA units.

Watching the exercise were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, and the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, including Ni Zhifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Bai Hua, Chen Ruyu, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Shi Jian, Nie Bichu, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Li Lanqing, Mao Changwu, Liao Canhui, and Tan Songping. (Li Lianxiu), commander of the Headquarters of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, and responsible persons of relevant fields made a special trip from Beijing to watch the exercise.

After the demonstration, Ni Zhifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, and (Li Lianxiu), leading Comrade of the Headquarters of Chinese People's Armed Police Forces, met with the cadres and fighters who participated in the demonstration of fighting skills. They warmly praised the commanders and fighters for their assiduous training, their perfect mastery of technique, their indomitable work style, and their contributions to safeguarding the safety of the people's lives and property, public security, and the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/1221

NORTH REGION

TANGSHAN RALLY HONORS 1976 EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

OW290839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Tangshan, July 29 (XINHUA)--More than ten thousand people gathered here yesterday to mourn the 1976 earthquake victims and those who died in rescuing operations.

July 28 was the ninth anniversary of the Tangshan earthquake which claimed more than 200,000 lives in a city of 700,000 and almost completely flattened the city.

The Tangshan city committee of the Chinese Communist Party and city people's government decided to make July 28 "Tangshan Anti-Quake Commemoration Day."

The state gave several billion yuan to rebuild the city which now has a population of more than 1.3 million.

Buildings with a total floor space of 14 million square meters have been built, two thirds to house more than 200,000 households.

The more than 1,800 people maimed by the earthquake are being well looked after in homes and convalescent centers.

The number of industrial enterprises has grown to 1,790, with a workforce of 480,000.

Known as the "capital of procelain," the city is producing 10 million pieces this year.

The Tangshan rolling stock plant, which was totally destroyed by the quake, is beginning to produce combustion engines.

CSO: 4000/320

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK MEETING

SK261140 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
25 Jul 85

[Text] The provincial meeting of ideological and political work opened today. Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a work report at the meeting. He pointed out: Efforts should be made to strengthen and improve ideological and political work and to enable this work to serve the party's general task and targets in the new historical period.

In his report Comrade Liu Chengguo stated: At present, the drive to conduct reforms is a task of the entire party and the people throughout the country and prevails over all others. To make a success of and ensure a correct direction in the drive, do away with ideological interference, help the people build a civilized, healthy, and scientific living style, and to foster a mental attitude that the people are making contributions to China's prosperity, are fulfilling the program of building the four modernizations, and the people are determined to engage in transformation, we must have powerful ideological and political work as our backup force. At present the problems cropping up in publicizing unhealthy things in the fields of ideology, culture, and the economy, and in social political life, as well as problems concerning party style, wages, and commodity prices, not only have disturbed and hindered the smooth progress of the drive but also have destroyed the program of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Therefore, we should by no means lower our guard against these problems but must deal with them through conducting powerful ideological and political work and adopting necessary administrative and legal measures.

In referring to the guiding ideology of ideological and political work and to the major future tasks, Comrade Liu Chengguo stated: In conducting ideological and political work in the new historical period, we must resolutely implement the guiding principle of serving the fulfillment of the party's general task and target and of closely integrating economic construction with the reality of carrying out reform of the economic systems.

In line with the province's situation, the Provincial CPC Committee has decided to focus the current work emphasis on doing a good job in conducting education on ideology among party members, cadres, the staff members and workers of enterprises, and youths and students in order to arouse the entire society to heighten their active, progressive, and enterprising spirit, to make them determined to engage in transformation to make China prosperous, and to make contributions to the program of building socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1222

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK280802 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
27 Jul 85

[Text] Li Lian, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the provincial ideological and political work conference today. He called on party organizations at all levels to concentrate time and energy on grasping ideological and political work; to enhance the awareness of party spirit among party members and, in particular, leading cadres; and to firmly maintain the purity of communism.

In his speech Comrade Li Lian reviewed the basic situation in our province's ideological and political work. He said: Since the 3d plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and, in particular, in the past few years, comrades of party organizations at all levels, the departments in charge of ideological and political work, and the departments in charge of production work have done much ideological and political work to ensure the smooth progress of reform in all fields and the four modernizations. We must fully affirm their remarkable achievements. However, we must understand that our ideological and political work still fails to suit the demands of the development of the situation. Some problems have emerged in the economic, ideological, and cultural fields and in political life. Some of them are even more serious problems. Thus, under the new historical situation, it is of prime importance and urgency to consciously strengthen and improve the party's ideological and political work.

With regard to how to strengthen and improve ideological and political work, Comrade Li Lian emphatically pointed out: Party organizations should set an example, attend to the self-construction of the party, and bring into full play the exemplary vanguard role of party members and, in particular, the exemplary role of leading cadres at all levels. Party members and, in particular, party-member cadres holding leading posts, should take the lead in doing the work they ask the people to do.

Comrade Li Lian said: As the Chinese saying goes, a person upholding justice will consciously obey orders, while a person not upholding justice will never obey orders, although they are forced to do so. Cadres should forcefully conduct ideological and political work. First of all they

should foster admiration among the masses with their own exemplary behavior. A principle of important significance today for conducting ideological and political work is that educators must be educated first, and profoundness is more important than strictness in the educational field.

Comrade Li Lian stated: Some cadres have the idea of conducting ideological and political work among the common people but not among themselves, and the idea that enhancing consciousness is a matter for the common people but none of their business. These are one-sided, wrong ideas. In fact, the reasons for our failure to do our work well are due to wrong thinking, poor work methods, and a poor workstyle of party members, in particular leading cadres. Thus, the key to strengthening and improving ideological and political work and achieving the socialist spiritual civilization is to attend to the self-construction of the party, to enhance the awareness of party members and leading cadres of party spirit, and to firmly maintain the purity of Communism. Only by so doing will the people pay attention to our words and have confidence in what we have done, and will we be able to fully carry out ideological and political work.

Comrade Li Lian said: In order to strengthen ideological and political work we must maintain broad links with the masses, resolutely change the practice of giving administrative orders, and simultaneously study Marxist economic theory, modern scientific knowledge, and management knowledge. We must study what we have not studied and review what we have studied. Leading cadres and comrades in charge of ideological and political work and propaganda work must further study some Marxist works.

Comrade Li Lian said: The Provincial CPC Committee has decided to concentrate on study work during the latter half of this year. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province are urged to do so.

Comrade Li Lian concluded: Ideological and political work is the work of the whole party. Workers, peasants, businessmen, soldiers, political parties, all fronts, and all departments must pay attention to this work. We must never possess the thinking of the ideological and political work only being a matter for political work departments and political workers. Only when we, under the unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee, mobilize the forces in all fields can we deeply, carefully, and well conduct ideological and political work. We must continue to correct the tendency of those who take charge of professional work of only attending to professional work and those who take charge of ideological work only attending to ideological work in order to forcefully penetrate ideological and political work in all spheres and [words indistinct].

CSO: 4005/1222

NORTHEAST REGION

MODEL WORKER MA HENGCHANG DIES IN HEILONGJIANG

OW271031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1706 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Harbin, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--Comrade Ma Hengchang, CPC member, deputy to the Sixth NPC, and nationally celebrated model worker, died of cancer on 18 July in Qiqihar City despite all medical treatment. He was 79. A memorial meeting for Comrade Ma Hengchang was held this afternoon by the Qiqihar City CPC Committee and people's government.

Comrade Ma Hengchang served as a deputy of the First to the Sixth NPC and a member of the Fourth and Fifth NPC Standing Committee.

He was the founder and first-term leader of the renowned "Ma Hengchang Group." Over the past 30 years or so, this group made some 840 technical innovations and overfulfilled the state production plans every month and every year; it is known as one of the advanced collectives and a never-fading Red flag on the industrial front. In a memorial address delivered at today's meeting, Qiqihar City CPC Committee Secretary Yu Hongda said: "Comrade Ma Hengchang was an outstanding representative of the working class and a faithful son of the working people. We should emulate his lofty qualities of being loyal to the party, ardently loving the socialist motherland, and wholeheartedly serving the people. We should emulate his proletarian party spirit of striving to be the first one to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts, exercising strict self-discipline, and honestly working for the public interest. We should emulate his revolutionary spirit of daring to blaze new trails, boldly proceeding with reform, and dedicating himself to the party cause until the end of his life. And we should emulate his fine style of working hard, living a plain life, maintaining close ties with the masses, and preserving the true colors of a Communist party member at all times.

While Comrade Ma Hengchang was hospitalized in Beijing for medical treatment, Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee; and leading comrades of the Qiqihar City CPC Committee and people's government visited the hospital to see him.

Also attending today's memorial meeting were Lu Guang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress; Wang Xun, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and Chen Youyi, chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Trade Union. They consoled Comrade Ma Hengchang's family with expressions of deep sympathy.

CSO: 4005/1222

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PROVINCIAL FORUM ON RADIO, TV NEWS REFORM

SK290430 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The provincial forum on radio and television news reform called for taking Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on the party's work with regard to news as the guideline to reflect new things and advance figures, to discard stereotyped news reporting, and to display the exclusive superiority of radio and television news programs so that they will become good organs of the party and government.

The provincial forum on radio and television news reform was held in Zinzhou from 23 to 27 July. Attending the forum were leading comrades of the provincial radio and television department, Liaoning People's Radio Station, the Liaoning Television Station, and the radio and television bureaus and radio and television station of 13 cities of the province. They talked freely about their experiences in studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on the party's work involving news and extensively exchanged experiences in reforming the radio and television news programs. They all held that since the 11th national radio and television work conference, particularly through party rectification, the quality of the ranks of provincial radio and television workers has been greatly enhanced. They have further straightened the guiding ideology of their professional work. In the practice of publicizing the building of the two civilizations, we have also made certain progress in radio and television news reform. All radio and television stations have produced some new propaganda programs in line with the regular patterns and characteristics of the radio and television news, scored some experiences, intensified the guidance and actual effects of radio and television news media, and enabled the radio and television news media to become good teachers and helpful friend of the masses.

The forum put forward that the radio and television news reform is only in the initial stage. Therefore, we should continue to explore the road of advance; to adhere to the principle of party spirit in news work; and to adopt radio and television news to the needs of society, the grassroots levels, and the masses. In ideology and content, radio and television news programs should reflect new things, particularly the advanced personages at the forefront, and should answer questions to which the masses are anxious to find solutions. In terms of methods of expression, the focus of radio and television news programs should be on discarding stereotyped news writing, improving news writing techniques, and displaying the exclusive superiority of radio and television news programs so that they will become good organs of the party and government.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIU JINGSONG ATTENDS ARMY-GOVERNMENT FORUM

SK300501 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Shenyang City People's Government held an army-government forum to celebrate the 59th anniversary of the founding of the PLA units at the Shenyang Guesthouse on the afternoon of 29 July.

The forum was permeated with a joyous atmosphere. Leading comrades of Liaoning Province, Shenyang City, the Shenyang Military Region, the Shenyang Military Subdistrict joyfully gathered under the same roof; spoke glowingly of the great successes in the army-civilian joint activity, and the excellent situation in the four modernization and pledged to persistently make continuous efforts to achieve new successes in the joint activity.

On behalf of the people of Shenyang City, Wu Dixin, acting mayor of Shenyang City, expressed thanks to the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Shenyang who made great achievements in the construction of the two civilizations, and wished them a happy holiday.

Leading comrades, including Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, respectively pledged to exert themselves to assist the people of Shenyang by ceaselessly persisting the army-civilian joint activity and doing good jobs in the two civilizations.

Zuo Kun, vice governor of the Liaoning Provincial Government, attended the forum. He fully affirmed Shenyang City's achievements in the army-civilian joint activity. On behalf of the provincial government, he expressed wholehearted thanks to the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Shenyang who recently rushed to deal with an emergency and to provide disaster relief in Liaonan, Yingkou, Haicheng, and Dandong.

The forum discussed the issue of designing and building the tomb of the revolutionary martyrs who died in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

CSO: 4005/1223

22 August 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

NAMELIST OF ADVISORY COMMISSION--The following is the namelist of the 43 members of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Advisory Commission (in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames): Ma Ben [7456 1149]; Wang Xin [3769 2450]; Wang Wenguang [3769 2429 0342]; Wang Pengcheng [3769 7720 4453]; Fang Ming [2455 2494]; Tian Zifu [3944 1311 1133]; Xing Xiwen [6717 5045 2429]; Zhu Chuan [2612 1557], Man nationality; Zhu Weiren [2612 4850 0088]; Li Bin [0491 2430]; Liu Zheng [0491 6927]; Liu Yiyun; Jiang Ming [3068 2494]; Xu Xi [6079 6007]; Mu Haibo [3664 3189 3134]; Sun Feng [1327 6012]; Sun Shuanglian [1327 7175 6647]; Sun Yaguang [1327 0068 0342]; Sun Jianhua [1327 1606 5478]; Yang Mingjie, female, [2799 2494 4634]; Su Ping [5685 1627]; Li Gang [2621 6921]; Li Liquan [2621 4539 2938]; Wu Lijin [0702 4539 6855]; Gu Zhengrong [6253 2973 2837]; Xin Dong [6580 2639]; Shen Tao [3088 3447]; Shen Yeu; Song Jian [1345 0494]; Zhang Wenli [1728 2429 4409]; Zhang Zhenhua [1728 2182 5478]; Zhang Xincun; Chen Yiguang [7155 0001 0342]; Shang Zhi [1424 1807]; Hu Yimin; Duan Yongquan [3008 8673 3123]; Xu Buyun [1776 2975 0061]; Guo Qianheng [6753 2944 1854]; Cao Yuan [2580 0626]; Ge Xifan [5514 6932 5672]; Lu Sen [7627 2773]; Cai Enguang [5591 1869 0342]; and Dai Suli. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

LIAONING HOLDS PROVINCIAL FORUM--The provincial forum on party school work concluded in Shenyang City on the afternoon of 22 July. Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the forum. In his speech, he stated: The party committees at all levels should further enhance their understanding of the role and position of party schools in building the four modernizations and should approach the importance of party schools from the high plane of enforcing the open-door policy in order to enliven the domestic economy and realize the four requirements in building the cadre contingent. Efforts should be made to adopt effective measures to reinforce the teacher contingent of party schools at all levels and to upgrade their quality as well. In line with the demand of regularizing party schools, efforts should be made to gradually improve the conditions for operating party schools. From now on, we should regard party schools as a part of educational undertakings for cadres in making arrangements for the educational funds of party schools. Expenditures in this regard should exceed expenditures of general universities and the educational funds appropriated in this regard should be higher than expenditures of same-category schools. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 85 SK]

REGION COMMANDER ACCEPTS PAINTING--This afternoon, the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region held a ceremony at the army club in Shenyang for the presentation of Chinese painting "Changjiang Mingzhu Tu" [Changjiang River Picture]. Liu Jingsong, commander of the military region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the military region, cut the ribbon of the ceremony. (Chen Xianhui), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CPC Committee, attended the ceremony. Painter (Song Yugui) spent 7 months on the giant painting "Changjiang Mingzhu Tu," which is 15 meters long and which depicts rolling water on the Changjiang River and which symbolizes the indomitable spirit of the Chinese nation. (Song Yugui) presented the painting as a gift to the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Shenyang Military Region on the occasion of the army's founding day. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

HEILONGJIANG SENDS GROUPS TO CONVEY GREETINGS--On the occasion of the upcoming Army Day, the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have organized groups to convey greetings and appreciation to Heihe and Daxinganling Prefectures. The groups left Harbin for Heihe and Daxinganling Prefectures on the afternoon of 25 July. They will visit PLA units, families of army men and revolutionary martyrs, and disabled and retired soldiers; examine the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary army men and martyrs; and solve practical problems concerning this work. The Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have paid full attention to conducting the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary army men and martyrs on Army Day. Comrade Li Lian urged the groups to truly understand and help solve some practical problems that can be solved by the localities. He said that conducting ideological work is essential to the work of conveying greetings to them, and solving practical problems is even more essential. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jul 85SK]

DEFECTED KMT PERSONNEL ISSUED IDENTITY CARDS--The United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee held a forum in Suihua City from 25 to 27 July to arrange the issuing of identity cards to the former KMT personnel who revolted and crossed over to our side. The forum relayed the guidelines of the national forum on issuing identity cards to KMT personnel who revolted and crossed over to our side, and introduced our province's work on issuing identity cards to such people on a trial basis. Our province has scored very good achievements in issuing identity cards to such people on a trial basis. After receiving his identity card, a person who revolted and crossed over to our side said with feelings: The party worked out policies for us, and has issued identity cards to us. This will enable us to identify our status in the political field, and will also eliminate our troubles back home. This forum announced that the work of issuing identity cards to the defected KMT personnel will soon be carried out across the province. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jul 85SK]

CSO: 4005/1222

NORTHWEST REGION

PRC JOURNAL ON COMMUNISTS' PRIORITIES

HK261011 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by ZHIBU SHENGHUO commentator: "The Concept of Ordering Communists' Priorities"--originally published in ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE] No 6]

[Text] Since Fan Zhongyan wrote his famous essay "Notes of Yueyang Tower," all people of the past ages with lofty ideas looked upon the quotation from the essay "a leader should plan and worry ahead of the people and enjoy the fruits after the people" as a yardstick for one's conduct in society. Paging through the annals of history, one may well find that this concept of ordering priorities has brought up numerous outstanding people capable of making eternal contributions and performing immortal deeds for the nation.

With the founding of the PRC, this concept of ordering priorities was further developed with its content richer and more detailed than before. During the war years, the concept demanded party members to "be the first to charge and the last to retreat" and in the period of construction, it demands party members to "be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts." On the choice between sacrifice and subsistence, between difficulties and favorable circumstances, between poverty and affluence, and between misfortune and joy, the concept always demands that party members decide, without a second thought, like this: Take sacrifice and difficulties, poverty and misfortune on oneself and enjoy subsistence and favorable circumstances, affluence and joy only after the masses of people. In brief, the concept demands that our comrades apply the following principle forever: Be the first to dash toward an unfavorable situation and the last to gain profit. It is precisely this concept of ordering priorities that forms the concrete content of the CPC's party spirit which has fostered the unrivalled moral quality of numerous outstanding party members.

Are communists in China actually all eccentric persons who neither eat nor drink as human beings do or petrified wood without the seven human emotions and six desires? Do they really not know the value of life and love and family happiness or the joy of sailing with the wind, the magnanimity of millionaires, and the pleasure of singing merrily and dancing gracefully? Do they truly not know the dreadfulness of making sacrifices, the hardships of being poor, the suffering of living in difficulty, and the sorrows of suffering misfortune? No! Communists are human beings too and moreover, they

value life more than ordinary people do. However, they are indeed no ordinary persons, because they have the firmest belief in Marxism-Leninism, that is, the proletariat will ultimately triumph over the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and the loftiest ideals of realizing communism and striving for the total emancipation of mankind and common prosperity for all mankind. Therefore, they always regard serving the people wholeheartedly as the highest purpose of their endeavors. They hope to live happily throughout their lives, but if their sacrifice can bring happiness to the greater number, they are ready to be the first to give their lives. They hope the road of life will be smooth, but if more people are brutally reduced to adversity by difficulties, they are ready to stand up and fight to overcome the difficulties. They hope they can lead a better-off life, but if the masses of people have not reached the level of a better-off life, they are ready to do their best to help the latter and even if they "have barely enough to eat and drink and live in mean alleys," they will "not change the idea of finding it a pleasure to help others." They seek a glamorous life but if they can free more people from suffering by sacrificing all their family property, they are ready to do so boldly.They always put the interests of the people first and spare no effort in doing so and always put their personal interests last and willingly make various sacrifices for this purpose. Their actions have enabled our party to enjoy the love and esteem of hundred of millions of people and ensured the cause of the party is ever-victorious.

However, some party members are practicing another set of priorities. They put personal interests first and the people's interests last and they try to be the first to scramble for power and wealth from the party in power and lag behind when performing the duties of party members. Especially over the last few years, they have increasingly succumbed to the Western bourgeoisie's money fetish. These people have exploited deviations in the current reform to their advantage and glamorized and pushed their ideas priorities to extreme heights by "combining Chinese and foreign things." They believe in only one truth: Money is omnipotent. Therefore, they try to be the first to do everything so long as there is money to gain but lag behind others where there is no or little money to gain. They adhere to only one principle, that is, seeking personal gain by abusing power and position. They try to be the first to do everything so long as there are good prospects of gain but lag behind others where there are no or little prospects of gain. For that purpose, they do not hesitate to sacrifice the principle of party spirit or to take countermeasures to distort the spirit of central policies. When the central authorities encourage some people to become better-off before others, these people do business and run enterprises by abusing power and take the lead in lining their pockets; when the central authorities put forth the task of reforming the policies on prices, they rushed headlong into mass action in an unplanned way, engaged in speculation while the situation was confused, and vigorously stirred up the evil wind of indiscriminate price hikes; and when the central authorities advocated improving living standards, they squandered public money, distributed Western suits as work clothes, spent lavishly on banquets and gifts, and sometimes spent 1,000 yuan on a feast.

The two concepts of priorities have crystallized two moral qualities which are diametrically opposed. The former is open and above board like the sun and the moon in the sky and the latter is foul like prostrate insects. Our comrades have to make a prudent choice between the two concepts.

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES RECTIFICATION

HK260345 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee on 23 July discussed and made arrangements for the next step of work in units carrying out second-stage party rectification. The meeting demanded that these units sum up experiences, find out the discrepancies, formulate measures, regard ensuring and promoting reform as their most fundamental guiding idea, persistently grasp the building of the two civilizations together, and carry out party rectification in depth.

Comrades Li Ziqi and Liu Bing spoke at the meeting.

After hearing a report from the provincial CPC committee's party rectification office, the meeting pointed out: Generally speaking, the main current in the province's second-stage party rectification units is good and the development is healthy. At present we should pay attention to the following problems: Education in party spirit has not been conducted in depth in many units; investigation and handling of major and important cases has not been done effectively; checking on people of three categories is progressing slowly in a few areas and units; and there are still many problems in certain units, and party rectification has produced little result there.

The meeting therefore demanded that all units carrying out rectification spend some time in seriously carrying out review and summation from top to bottom. They should affirm the achievements, sum up the experiences, find out the discrepancies, formulate measures, and continue to make great efforts to promote rectification. While carrying out summation, the units must weigh up and view rectification work in light of the five acceptance criteria set out by the central decision on party rectification and the four hallmarks proposed by the circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. The specific demands are as follows:

1. The leadership groups must be able to correctly implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and form leadership cores that serve the people wholeheartedly, have upright work style and strict discipline, and are capable of leading the masses to carry out the four modernizations drive.

2. The political quality of the party members must have been enhanced, and they have ideals and discipline and truly play a model and leading role in work and labor.
3. The existing unhealthy trends must have been corrected, and key cases have been dealt with severely.
4. People of three categories and other elements who oppose and harm the party must have been dealt with severely.
5. Party rectification must be promoting reforms and economic work, the guiding thinking for professional work must have been straightened out, great efforts must have been made in improving economic results and work efficiency, and production and work show marked improvement.

Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out in his speech: In carrying out party rectification, it is essential to uphold the most fundamental guiding idea, that is, party rectification must be applied to ensure and promote reforms. The four modernizations cannot be achieved without reform, and reform should imbue the whole process of the four modernizations. In ensuring and promoting reform, party rectification is actually ensuring and promoting the four modernizations.

In carrying out party rectification, it is necessary to step up education in party spirit, ideological and political education, and education in organization and discipline. These are issues that require special attention at present. The building of material civilization must be done well, and so must the building of spiritual civilization. We must teach the party members to be leaders in having ideals and observing discipline. Through party rectification, we should promote a further turn for the better in party style.

The meeting decided that the provincial CPC committee will convene a conference on party rectification work in early August, to convey and implement the spirit of the party rectification forum of six provinces and autonomous regions convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, sum up experiences in the first group of units carrying out rectification, arrange the work for the second group, and discuss how to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification and carry out education in party spirit in a deepgoing and sustained way.

CSO: 4005/1218

22 August 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

OFFICE SET UP TO HELP XINJIANG MUSLIMS GET TO MECCA

OW270908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Urumqi, July 27 (XINHUA)--A special office has been set up in this capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to help people who wish to make the pilgrimage to the Moslem holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

A local official told XINHUA today that 900 Moslems from the region had left Kashi (Kaxgar) on pilgrimages so far this year.

Altogether, 1,200 Moslems from Xinjiang will transit Pakistan on their way to Mecca this year, in accordance with a Sino-Pakistani agreement.

These pilgrims include Moslem clergymen, retired officials, workers, peasants, herders, teachers, handicraftsmen and business people.

CSO: 4000/321

22 August 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI SECRETARY ON MOVEMENT OF TALENTED PEOPLE

HK290953 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Speech (excerpts) by Comrade Bai Jinian at a meeting in Xian on the exchange of talented personnel: "Adhere to Rational Movement, Stop Free Movement"]

[Text] In the excellent situation of sustained political and economic development, it is quite necessary for provincial and urban personnel departments to jointly hold this grand meeting on the exchange of talented personnel. This will play an important role in tapping the potential of talented personnel in our province and in promoting the rational movement of talented personnel.

1. The Exchange of Talented Personnel Is an Inevitable Requirement of the Four Modernizations

Talented personnel are the foundation for pioneering a cause. Talented personnel can produce capital, equipment, and products. With talented personnel, we can have everything made. The profound development of economic construction urgently requires a large number of talented personnel who possess the knowledge of modern economic management as well as scientific and technological knowledge. Success or failure in the reforms and the four modernizations hinges on whether this problem is solved well. Advanced science and technology and talented personnel are the two wings for Shaanxi's economy to take off on. We should have a full understanding of and attach great importance to the problem of talented personnel.

The present situation with regard to talented personnel is this that although talented personnel are in great demand in quite a number of localities, in some departments and units, talented personnel are not used according to their specialties, thus causing a serious waste of scientific and technical personnel. This irrational situation must not be allowed to continue. The exchange of talented personnel is an effective solution to this problem.

Over the past few years, through the common efforts of organizations and personnel departments at various levels, marked achievements have been made in the exchange of talented personnel in our province. In 1983, our province mobilized various types of technicians numbering 2,600 to support remote mountainous areas in northern and southern Shaanxi. Last year, our province

introduced a number of talented personnel to basic level units as well as collective and township enterprises. This rational transfer of talented personnel has added technical strength to many collective and township enterprises, solved their technological problems, and increased their economic results by a large margin. It has also helped enterprises on the decline to regain vitality and has enabled technological personnel to display their talent and role in their new posts. But we should admit that we have not gone at a good pace in exchanging talented personnel and have not catered to the development of the situation. We should further emancipate the mind, improve our understanding of the role of knowledge and talented personnel, improve our understanding of the significance of exchanging talented personnel, follow the party's policies and regulations, and do a good job in exchanging talented personnel.

2. Seriously Study and Solve Problems in the Exchange of Talented Personnel

There are two prominent problems in the exchange of talented personnel. The first problem is that some talented persons are owned by departments and units, and as a result they cannot be exchanged. The second problem is the free movement of talented personnel and the adverse movement of talented personnel. These two problems merit our attention and should be conscientiously studied and solved.

The root cause of regarding talented personnel as the property of departments and units is the vestiges of the feudal patriarchal clan system. Some comrades look upon the rational mobility of talented personnel as a challenge to their power and as an intolerable act. They would rather waste a large number of talented persons than let others use them. Some other comrades fail to keep the overall situation in mind, to see things from a macroeconomic angle, and to take account of the overall needs of socialist modernization. Instead, they pay attention only to personal gain. Even if they are aware of the fact that other localities and departments need talented personnel worse than they do, they will still block the rational transfer of talented personnel from their localities and departments. Therefore, it is necessary to get rid of the convention of regarding talented personnel as the property of certain departments or units, to eliminate "leftist" and old ideas, and to fundamentally raise people's consciousness in exchanging talented personnel. Leading cadres at various levels should have a correct attitude toward the work of exchanging talented personnel. Personnel departments and organs in charge of the exchange of talented personnel should resolutely exercise control over the units which refuse to accept the rational transfer of idle talented personnel out of their units and should break through all obstacles placed by these units, so that talented personnel can make contributions to the people.

In carrying out the exchange of talented personnel, it is necessary to adhere to the rational mobility of talented personnel. The following has been witnessed in the present situation: Under the pretext of "exchanging talented personnel," some scientists and technicians have caused adverse effects by moving from remote mountainous areas to the southeastern coastal areas or to large- and medium-sized cities in the province, where they can easily make

money. Others have even left without asking for permission. This is undermining the rational movement of talented personnel. What we stand for is "making the best possible use of talented personnel and their talent" and bringing forward reforms and the four modernizations, which is in the fundamental interests of the state and the people. Therefore, it is necessary to persist in the rational movement of talented personnel and to stop the free movement of talented personnel. In terms of the direction of movement, it is necessary to encourage talented personnel to move from cities to the countryside, from large cities to small- and medium-sized cities, from the central Shaanxi plain to the mountainous areas in southern and northern Shaanxi, from departments and units where talented personnel are concentrated to departments, units, and enterprises in counties and townships (towns which lack talented personnel, and from units under the ownership by the whole people to units under collective ownership. It is necessary to give education to those who have acted in the opposite direction. In addition, it is necessary to work out restrictive methods so as to effectively control the rational movement of talented personnel. Those who have been recruited by departments and units in violation of the rational movement of talented personnel should be persuaded to return to their original departments and units.

In the exchange of talented personnel, we must resolutely forbid the practice of regarding talented personnel as commodities. Unhealthy trends such as this have now been noticed: You have high wages, I will have higher; you raise "market prices," I will raise higher; you cut the ground from under my feet, I will cut the ground from under yours. As a result, talented personnel flow toward cities and put money above everything else. These are evil trends in the exchange of talented personnel, and we must oppose them. Of course, it is necessary to provide better treatment for intellectuals working in localities where life is hard. But this should not be taken as the only method for attracting talented personnel. It is necessary to carry out the rational exchange of talented personnel on the basis of increasing the people's communist aspiration and raising their ideological consciousness in devoting themselves to socialist modernization. We should have a sober understanding of this problem.

3. Personnel Departments Are Required To Do a Good Job in the Exchange of Talented Personnel

The exchange of talented personnel is the main component of personnel work and work concerning cadres. It is a new channel and new form for rationally arranging the placement of cadres. Personnel departments at all levels must undertake talented personnel exchange work, establish and perfect talented personnel exchange organs, and strive to build these organs into service centers, information centers, and arbitration centers. They should use the talented personnel we now have, introduce talented personnel, exploit the latent potential of talented personnel, and make full use of idle talented personnel. Party committees and governments at all levels should vigorously support personnel departments and talented personnel exchange organs in their work so that they can make contributions to promoting socialist economic construction and spiritual civilization in our province.

CSO: 4005/1218

NORTHWEST REGION

YIN KESHENG SEEKS VIEWS OF LOCAL FIGURES ON WORK

HK270219 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On 25 July, Provincial CPC Committee Yin Kesheng summoned a number of well-known figures to a forum to seek their views on how to improve work in the province.

The participants fully affirmed the achievements of the Provincial CPC Committee in leading the people of the province to build the two civilizations since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and also pointed out some defects. They unanimously held: The key to whether work in Qinghai can be improved lies in straightening out the party style. At present some party members and cadres do not stick to principles in their actions. They make little effort to go down to the grassroots to do practical deeds for the masses. We hope the Provincial CPC Committee will step up education for party members and cadres in communist ideals and in observing party discipline.

They also pledged to support the new Provincial CPC Committee leadership and to do their utmost to contribute to transforming the poor and backward state of Qinghai.

CSO: 4005/1218

22 August 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG NATIONALITY UNITY EDUCATION REVIEWED

OW251200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 25 Jul 85

["Nationality Policy Review: Idea of National Unity Takes Root in Xinjiang"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Urumqi, July 25 (XINHUA)--Middle and primary school children in the multi-national Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region have to take an extra "national unity course" for two hours a week, in addition to their other subjects.

There are 13 minority ethnic groups in Xinjiang. In addition to the Hans which accounted for 94 percent of the national population, there are Uygurs, Kazaks, Uzbeks, Russians, Xibo and seven other nationalities, with a combined population of more than eight million, accounting for 60 percent of the Xinjiang population.

Uygurs are the largest minority ethnic group in the region, with a population of six million.

In Xinjiang, there are schools for students of minority nationalities, for Hans, and mixed schools. The mixed schools have special classes for minority students, which are taught in their own languages. Students of minority nationalities may go to Han schools, if they wish to.

For students of the Han nationality, national unity classes cover such subjects as customs, habits, culture and traditions of the Moslem nationalities, mainly the Uygurs. Han students have to learn the Uygur language, and students of minority ethnic groups have to learn the Han language and acquaint themselves with the customs and habits of the Hans.

Education in National Unity

"We must enable the children of all nationalities in the region to understand the party's nationality policies and respect and trust one another," said Wang Shangren, an official of the Nationalities Affairs Committee of the autonomous region.

In Aksu City in the southern part of the region, students of Han and minority nationalities in the No. 1 and No. 2 primary school took the lead in forming friendship classes or friendship pioneer brigades. They try to learn one another's languages to compare notes in study by holding get-togethers and sport meets.

From the beginning of 1983, the regional government launched a "National Unity Month" in May every year. In this month, the government publicizes the party's nationality policies, the laws of the People's Republic of China on regional national autonomy, and persons excelling in promoting national unity.

Respecting the customs and habits of minority nationalities is a major factor in strengthening national unity.

The regional Nationalities Affairs Committee has turned out more than 100,000 pamphlets on policies toward nationalities and religions to familiarize the Han people with Islamic customs and habits.

Billboards are found everywhere near public running water taps, reminding Hans not to wash food banned by Muslims.

Good Education Within Each Nationality

Activities to publicize national policies have yielded satisfactory results. This has brought about the best period in Xinjiang since 1949 with regard to national unity.

But it is not to be denied that disputes may occur in multi-national communities owing to blunders.

"Once a dispute occurs," Wang Shangren said, "we urge cadres of both the Han nationality and the minority ethnic groups to calm down their own disputing parties and bring them to their senses."

The Han people in Qiketai Township, Shanshan County, together with Uygurs and Huis of the same township, have launched 20 factories producing paper, felt, flour, oil and bricks, as well as a printing works. The output value of the township industries last year came to 4.6 million yuan, more than half of the township's total output value. Now more than 15 percent of all nationalities in the township have become regular workers and business people.

At present, such township factories in Xinjiang number 4,000.

Township factories have tied the people of the Han and minority nationalities together and promoted equality, unity and mutual assistance. The Hans are willing to pass on their industrial experience to minority people. Some factories have sent workers of minority nationalities to pursue further study in other parts of China.

CSO: 4000/321

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG LEADER STRESSES EDUCATION REFORMS

HK270323 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, made a speech this morning at the regional conference on education, pointing out that the reform of the education structure is an overall and strategic issue with a bearing on the success or failure of modernization. The leading comrades at all levels must enhance understanding, strengthen their sense of political responsibility and urgency, and lose no time in promoting reform of the education structure in the region.

Ismail Amat said: To accomplish the goal set by the regional CPC committee of sextupling our industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000 and reaching a higher than medium level in the whole country, and also to build Xinjiang into a major base in China's economic construction in the 21st century, will require tens of thousands of experts in all fields and sectors together with hundreds of thousands of technicians of all types. Our goal will come to nothing if we lack sufficient qualified personnel who uphold the socialist orientation and have mastered modern scientific knowledge.

The key to solving the problem of talented people lies in education. Xinjiang has a poor foundation in education, so its shortage of talent is all the more conspicuous. We must therefore make still greater effort to grasp education work.

Ismail Amat said: In Xinjiang as a whole, there are still quite a number of comrades, including some leading comrades, who have not assigned education its proper strategic position. They hold that this work is only the business of the education departments, and it is not really necessary to tackle it; or else that education is a soft task which can be grasped either today or tomorrow, it does not matter much; or else that education is a purely consumption business, in which there is only input and no output. They therefore lack enthusiasm for developing education. Some comrades invest a great deal in projects that are quite unnecessary and unneeded, and do not feel unhappy about all kinds of serious losses and waste, yet they are unwilling to spend a little money on the schools right under their noses, for the sake of improving their operating conditions. In some places, school premises and grounds have been occupied by others, large numbers of teachers have been transferred elsewhere, and normal teaching is almost impossible to

maintain. The quality of education has declined, yet the local leaders pay no heed at all. They even fail to deal with cases of misappropriation of education funds and beating up teachers.

These phenomena show that some leading comrades have not seriously attached importance to education. Ismail Amat therefore stressed: The principal party and government leaders at all levels must greatly enhance their understanding of the importance and urgency of developing education and reforming its structure. We cannot have any more neglect of education.

Ismail Amat also put forward specific demands on how to institute step by step compulsory 9-year education, vigorously develop vocational and technical education, tackle the reform of tertiary education, expand the decisionmaking powers of schools, correctly handle the relationship between developing number and improving quality, give priority to training qualified and talented personnel, and reform teaching while reforming the education structure.

In conclusion Ismail Amat said: The region's current political and economic situation is very good. The party committees and government at all levels must strengthen leadership, utter less empty talk and do more practical work, and take full advantage of all favorable factors to promote the reform of the education structure in Xinjiang.

CSO: 4005/1218

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 13th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Xining today. The meeting decided that the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress will open on 25 July. Chairman Song Lin presided at the meeting today. Present were Vice Chairmen Yang Xilin, Qiang Jianhua, Xabchung Garbo, Ma Wending, Zhuojia, Wei Jinde, and Yang Maojia. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85 HK]

OPENING OF CPPCC SESSION--The third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC opened in Xining the morning of 23 July. Present at the ceremony were Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; deputy secretaries Song Ruixiang, Liu Feng, and Huanjuecailang; Song Lin, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Governor Huang Jingbo; Zhao Haifeng, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; and Zhang Guosheng, member of the Standing Committee of the national CPPCC. (Han Shenggui), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, conveyed the spirit of the third session of the sixth national CPPCC. (Fang Xin), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered a report on the work of the CPPCC Standing Committee over the past year. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Jul 85]

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SPECIALISTS--Northwest Normal college has vigorously supported the army in the intellectual field by training foreign language specialists for the PLA. This has been warmly applauded by commanders and soldiers of the PLA. Along with the development of the modernization drive in the PLA, there has been an urgent demand in the army for a great number of talented people who have both substantive knowledge and a foreign language. In view of the practical situation in the PLA, the Northwest Normal College has overcome its difficulties in teaching assignments to run foreign languages classes. The college has dispatched experienced teachers to give lectures to PLA commanders and soldiers. After one year's strenuous efforts, Northwest Normal College has trained 60 foreign language specialists for the PLA. Now the students are able to read and translate foreign scientific and technological information with the help of a dictionary. Some of the translated articles of 19 students have been published in magazines and journals. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Jul 85]

CSO: 4005/1218

22 August 1985

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RESETTLEMENT OF PLA CADRES

Sichuan: Contribution to Modernization

HK260124 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Some 5,000 retired veteran cadres of the Chengdu Military Region are devoting their energy in their later years, and are making new contributions toward the four modernizations. For example, over the past 5 years (Yan Huaiwang), honorary (Yanchang) factory director, former deputy director of the logistics department of a certain division, and retired cadre, has devoted his energy to the construction of a fodder plant run by the division. He has determined to carry out reform so that the gross output value of this small factory of only 200 people or so has reached over 20 million yuan and its profits has been 3.96 million yuan. The factory has won many prizes for the designs of its products. It has won second place for the superior quality of its product in the provincial assessment and comparison of products of the same kind. Its products are marketed in 13 provinces and regions throughout the country. The factory has been assessed as an advanced collective by the garrison, the military region, the prefecture, and the province.

After retirement, (Zhang Baoshan), former deputy director of the logistics department of the Zigong City People's Armed Forces Department, saw that the leadership group of the (Baomaotang) residents' committee of (Daoan) District and (Longjing) District, where he lives, was paralyzed. He has shouldered the heavy burden of the chairmanship of the residents' committee on his own initiative. Everyday, he leaves home early, returns home late, visits every household, mobilizes the residents to clean places, makes arrangements for and takes care of the sick and disabled elderly. He also does ideological work to help backward youths and juveniles improve. He disseminates to the masses the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves. He leads the masses to weed, to clean places, and to clear sewers. As a result, he has removed a mountain of refuse which piled up for over 10 years. Some 300 trees have been planted. A strip of land, some 500 m long, has been afforested. They have made some 20 spittoons. Under his leadership, this resident's committee has thoroughly improved its

outlook and it has been ranked among the advanced units in building spiritual civilization throughout the city.

Some retired veteran cadres have voluntarily given medical treatment to the masses. Some have helped society and schools conduct education in traditions and the legal system for youths and juveniles. Some have carried out self-study or have taken part in collective study activities. Some elderly comrades who are nearly 50 years old have persisted in writing revolutionary memoirs and have made active contributions toward sorting out and enriching the data of the Party history.

Chengdu Cadre Resettlement Meeting

HK220421 Changdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] From 16 to 18 July, Chengdu Military Region convened a conference on the resettlement of demobilized cadres. (Li Ke), deputy political commissar, and Shao Nong, director of the political department of the military region, attended and spoke. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national conference on the resettlement of demobilized PLA cadres and seriously studied the speeches of leading comrades Wan Li, Yang Dezhi, and Tian Jiyun made at that conference. They discussed and analyzed the situation and tasks in resettlement work this year.

The meeting stressed: Doing a good job in resettling the demobilized cadres is a key issue in making a success of streamlining and reorganizing the PLA. Our cadres have worked in the units for over 10 years or for several decades and have made important contributions to defending and building the motherland and building the Armed Forces. The meeting demanded that the work be done well from the following aspects: 1) Do a good job of ideological work for the demobilized cadres. 2) Do a good job in resettlement work for these cadres in a serious and responsible attitude. 3) Apply the spirit of reform and pioneering and continually explore new ways for doing a good job in resettlement work. 4) Strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and take strict precautions against and resolutely correct unhealthy trends.

The meeting called on the party committees and political organs to grasp the resettlement of demobilized cadres as a major affair. It expressed the hope that the comrades responsible for this work would study and master the policies. They should do the work in a warm-hearted and patient way and do everything possible to resettle the cadres well.

The meeting also seriously summed up last year's experiences in resettlement work and commended comrades who had scored outstanding achievements in it.

Chengdu Circular Commending Retirees

HK260152 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24
Jul 85

[Text] Just before Army Day on 1 August, the Political Department of the Chengdu PLA Units issued a circular to commend 17 outstanding retired cadres, who are (Yuan Huaiwang), (Chen Xiangrui), (Zhu Yuting), (Du Huiyou), (Zhou Ruqiong), (Wang Shezhi), (Wang Shenggui), (Zhang Baoshan), (Wang Shouchun), (Wang Changyi), (Chen Yiwen), (Wei Ke), (Wang Denglai), (Li Zhiyi), (Xu Guikai), (Fang Shourong), and (Zhang Huiyong).

Of these outstanding retired cadres, some have taken an active part in reform and contributed toward invigorating China, some have actively written on Party history and army history and revolutionary memoirs and have provided much valuable historical data and revolutionary traditional teaching materials, some have vigorously helped local units overcome various natural disasters and contributed toward a bumper harvest in industry and agriculture, some have acted as models in implementing all regulations formulated by the Military Commission of the central authorities in the course of streamlining and reorganization and shown the high degree of ideological conscientiousness and the broad mind of a fighter. Some have carried out the activities of [words indistinct] through various forms and have won the praise of the masses.

The circular calls on all commanders and fighters of the whole military region, particularly retired cadres, to learn from them. It also demands that CPC committees at all levels and government organs must show concern for the retired cadres in politics, ideology, and livelihood and create excellent conditions for them to devote their energy in their later years so that they can study, work, and be happy although they are old, can normally and happily spend their remaining years, and can give greater play to their role in the course of building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Lanzhou Air Force Demobilization

HK260347 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25
Jul 85

[Text] In order to better implement the Central Military Commission's strategic policy decision on streamlining and reorganization of the armed forces, the air force of Lanzhou Military Region has actively taken various steps to promote cadre demobilization work this year.

This work marks the first step in streamlining and reorganization and in resettling surplus cadres. The task is heavy and the demands high. In view of this, the air force of Lanzhou Military Region has set up offices in all units for resettling demobilized cadres. It has collected some 1,000 items of material regarding this work, drawn up scores of charts, and made the demobilization of cadres a systematic and orderly affair.

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At the same time, in view of the worries of some cadres regarding the satisfactory solution of problems of work, housing, and dependent resettlement after their transfer to the localities, the air force has investigated and visited over 1000 demobilized cadres who have scored outstanding success in local work, and has invited them to come to the air force units to introduce their experiences.

Organs at and above divisional level have also gone to grassroots border defense units to solve the practical problems of demobilized cadres.

In order to further promote ideological mobilization work, the Air Force of Lanzhou Military Region held a meeting from 23 to 25 July to sum up cadre demobilization work and present commendations. The meeting systematically summed up experiences in cadre demobilization work, and invited six cadres who had been transferred to work in places where conditions are rather poor but have scored notable success there to introduce their experiences. The meeting also commended and rewarded some units which have completed their cadre demobilization tasks for 3 years in succession, together with personnel who have made contributions in the work.

Gansu Official on Demobilization

HK241356 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] In early July, when calling on cadres and soldiers of a unit of the Lanzhou Military Region, Li Ziqi, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, said that we must do our utmost to properly resettle demobilized PLA cadres in Gansu.

Comrade Li Ziqi made a special visit to the unit when he was attending the central Gansu economic work conference.

In his speech Li Ziqi said, the fairly great achievements made in various work by this area is closely linked with the assistance and support of the army. People will never forget this. Now the army is streamlining and reorganizing itself, we must closely cooperate with the army. The relevant departments in Gansu have already done preparatory work for demobilized army cadres in such fields as finding jobs for their family members and schools for their sons and daughters.

Comrade Li Ziqi expressed the hope that the comrades in the army, in face of the streamlining and reorganization, will overcome laxity, never relax their efforts, strengthen their party spirit, observe discipline, pay attention to the overall situation, and properly carry out various work just as in the past.

CSO: 4005/1219

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

EDUCATION TERMED 'VITAL' TO PLA MODERNIZATION

OW261323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA)--Several hundred thousand officers and two million soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) are taking courses in science, culture and technology, a senior official said here today.

This is regarded as vital to the modernization program of the army and important for helping soldiers get jobs after demobilization.

More than 430,000 PLA men passed civilian professional and technical examinations last year.

By July, all pilots in the Air Force had received at least senior middle school education and an average of one out of four pilots has a higher education background.

Aviation schools have opened college and university courses in addition to secondary ones.

The Air Force has reformed its enrolment system to take in pilot students only from graduates of senior middle schools and higher learning institutes.

The number of Navy commanders who are former graduates of military colleges and universities, is nine times that in 1965.

Now most officers at army, division and regiment levels are former graduates of military academies and general colleges and universities, and 65 percent of naval captains have reached the higher education level.

Scientists and technicians in the Navy account for one-third of the cadres, and they have completed more than 5,000 research projects since 1978. Some 800 of them have won army and state prizes for research findings.

CSO: 4000/322

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LI ZIQI SPEAKS AT MILITARY DISTRICT CPC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK260140 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24
Jul 85

[Text] At the enlarged plenary meeting of the Gansu Military District CPC Committee, Li Ziqi, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, recently said: It is necessary to make proper arrangements for the army cadres transferred to civilian work, to help them resolve their difficulties, and to rationally employ them. This is a task which should be completed well.

Comrade Li Ziqi also emphasized: It is essential to grasp three things well:

1. On 1 August this year, provincial authorities must hold a celebration meeting to mobilize all people throughout the province to respond to the calls of the CPC Central Committee and the Military Commission of the central authorities, to fervently cherish the army, to respect the army, and to support the army to do well in reform of its structure and in streamlining and reorganization work. It is imperative to do well and in a down-to-earth manner the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the family members of martyrs and army men.
2. It is necessary to vigorously publicize through newspapers and radio and television stations new heroes of the army emerging in the new period while defending our motherland. It is necessary to disseminate the advanced deeds of PLA units in supporting Gansu in all aspects so as to enable all people throughout the province to know the meritorious services of PLA units in defending our motherland and supporting local construction.
3. It is imperative to regard as our local tasks the work of training army men into qualified personnel who are competent in both military and civilian services and to grasp this work.

CSO: 4005/1220

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU RAILWAY ARMY OFFICE COMBATS MALPRACTICE

OW260613 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Article by reporter Nie Nianxin]

[Excerpt] Chengdu, 25 Jul (XINHUA)--Conscientiously combatting unhealthy practices, the military representative's office at the Chengdu Railway Bureau has turned down some 30 nonmilitary transport requests and rejected over 1 million yuan worth of bribes in the past 6 months. The office was commended recently by the Party Committee of the Chengdu Military Region Logistics Department.

Since autumn last year, seeing that the office has the power to examine and approve cargo to be transported in railroad cars allotted for military use, some units have appeared one after another inviting the office to invest in their enterprise or to open joint business ventures. Under these circumstances, the party committee adhered to principle and educated its entire personnel to act according to the rules and regulations on military transport and to reject all non-military transport requests. Military representative's offices at all levels are forbidden to take advantage of their authority to seek selfish ends. Individuals are prohibited from accepting gifts or bribes of any form. The party committee successively sent out five work teams to supervise and inspect military representative's offices at all levels posted on trunk lines such as the Baocheng, Chengyu, Chengkun, and Xiangyu Lines, enabling all military representatives to increase their ability to resist new unhealthy trends. Party spirit and principle have not been sacrificed for the sake of patronizing a relation, nor have the images of the party and the Army been stained by money. With vigilance conscientiously raised, those seeking to make contacts or come in through the back door have been driven away.

CSO: 4005/1220

22 August 1985

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW YUNNAN FRONTIER FIGHTER WINS CITATION

OW290511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Kunming, 26 Jul (XINHUA)--A new fighter of the 6th Company of a PLA unit on the Yunnan frontline by the name of Wei Changjin made an outstanding contribution to the triumph of a defensive battle fought by that unit by remaining alone at a position for 6 hours fighting the enemy. For this the party committee of his unit awarded him a Merit citation, First Class on 24 July.

In the early hours of 19 July, a reinforced Vietnamese company began attacking a height held by the 6th Company. Wei Changjin, a new fighter from Nanjing, fought courageously along with his comrades-in-arms, firing at the enemy with hand grenades and submachine guns. The enemy launched two attacks, but both were repulsed. Shortly thereafter, the Vietnamese troops launched a third attack on the height. Seeing that a prominent position on the height was in danger, Wei Changjin resolutely requested permission to go there and fire at the enemy. His request was granted by the company commander. With a walkie-talkie on his back and a submachine gun in his hands, he quickly rushed along a trench to the prominent position. Then when the enemy was only 60 meters away from him, he shouted loudly into the walkie-talkie: "Fire, fire! Shell target No 6!" Instantly, our artillery force fiercely bombarded the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties.

Then, a reinforced Vietnamese platoon sneaked up on the prominent position on the height from the rear. In the face of the heinous enemy, Wei Changjin firmly guarded his position. He agilely clung to one side of the trench to conceal himself until the enemy drew near, then suddenly started shooting, killing four and causing the remainder to flee in panic.

Wei Changjin remained there alone for 6 hours guarding the position.

CSO: 4005/1220

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

XU XIANGQIAN IN WUHAN--Yesterday morning, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Member and Central Military Commission Deputy Chairman Xu Xiangqian met with over 170 old Red Army soldiers of Wuhan at the Wuhan Military Region Headquarters compound. When asked about his health, General Xu said, "It is difficult for all of us who have gone through the war years to avoid being ill, everyone has to take care of his health." In attendance at the meeting were responsible comrades of the Wuhan MR Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zheng, Li Guangjun, Zhang Wannian, Hou Runtao and Wang Chun, and Central Advisory Committee, NPC Standing Committee and Wuhan Units CPPCC Members Zhang Caiqian, Zhang Xiulong and Wu Ruishan [0702 3843 1472] [Excerpts] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 85 p 1]

ZHAO XIANSHUN IN SHENYANG--On 1 February, the Shenyang Military Region held its inaugural Northeast Militia Photographic Exhibition at the military club's gymnasium. Military Region Deputy Commander Zhao Xianshun [6392 0341 7311] cut the ribbon. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 4, 9 Apr 85 p 17]

GUANGZHOU AIR FORCE OFFICIALS--Guangzhou Military Region Air Force Deputy Political Commissar Chang Yu [1603 5940] attended a ceremony at the Shantou Waisha Airport honoring those who distinguished themselves in controlling a fire which occurred on 20 May. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 85 p 1] Guangzhou Air Force Deputy Political Commissar Li Yuan [2621 3293] awarded prizes at an Air Force swimming competition held in Guangzhou on 8 July. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 85 p 3.] Guangzhou MR Air Force Commander Yu Zhenwu [0060 2182 2976] and Political Commissar Liu Feng [0491 6912] honored 103 outstanding Party members at a ceremony this morning. [Summary] [Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 85 p 1]

HAINAN TROOP REVIEW--On the morning of 1 May, Naval Air Force Deputy Commander Li Xuechang [2621 1331 2490] and Hainan Naval Air Force Commander Shi Yunsheng [4258 0061 3932] reviewed naval air force troops stationed in Hainan. [Summary] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 85 p 1]

AIR FORCE POLITICAL INSTRUCTOR CITED--Si Genyin [0674 2704 6892], political instructor of 4th Company in a certain Neimenggu MD Air Force unit, was cited in a notice from the Beijing MR Air Force Political Department for his progressive achievements. Si Genyin entered the military in 1968, being involved in difficult company work for 13 years. In 1981, it was decided to appoint him political instructor of an even more problematic unit. When this company was dissolved soon afterwards, he happily took an assignment on the frontier. [Summary] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 85 p 2]

NANJING MR LEADERS--On 12 May, 106 advanced model soldiers received awards at a meeting honoring the study of scientific culture and the cultivation of dual-purpose talents in the Nanjing Military Region. The meeting was attended by Nanjing MR Deputy Political Commissar Wang Jingmin [3769 7234 2404], and leading comrades Li Baoqi [2621 1405 1142], Chen Hui [7115 6540] and Zhang Yuhua [1728 3768 5478]. The Nanjing MR has developed scientific knowledge and dual-purpose talents a bit earlier than the rest of the armed forces. It has established 18 teaching advisory groups and maintains educational cooperation relations with 45 institutes of higher learning, 385 senior middle schools and 1646 factories and research units. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 1]

NAVAL LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY--The East Sea Fleet held a track and field meet at its Ningbo organization's site on 26 June. Attending the opening ceremonies were leading comrades of the Fleet Feng Da [7458 6671], Chen Mingshan [7115 2494 1472], Wang Jiying [3769 4949 5391], Han Zeng [7281 1073], Gao Xizeng [7559 1585 2582], Jing Demin [2529 1795 2404] and Zhang Wenhua [1728 2429 5478]. [Excerpt] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 85 p 1]

PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES LEADERS--Fu Qisheng [4569 2978 5110], People's Armed Forces Department political commissar of Tongwei Xian, Gansu, came to the Tongwei PAFD in May 1981 and is 48 years old. His work has contributed greatly to the economic development in the area. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 4, 9 Apr 85 pp 4-5] Jilin Military Subdistrict[sic] Commander Tang Xicheng [0781 6932 2052] and Political Commissar Tang Guangli [3282 1639 4409] comment on the successes of the Huadian Xian PAFD in reforming militia training. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 4, 9 Apr 85 p 6] Wuhan Military Subdistrict Commander Li Chengye [2621 2052 2814] and Wuhu MSD Commander Chen Pinde [7115 0756 1795] mention the need

to revise militia training so as not to interfere with production. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 4, 9 Apr 85 p 13] Anhui Military District Commander Zhang Linyuan [1728 2651 0337] and Political Commissar Jiu Dehe [6794 1795 0735] comment on the need for militia organizations to support specialized and individual households. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 6, 9 Jun 85 p 11] Jia Dewei [6328 1795 0251], commander of the Heihe MSD, Heilongjiang, comments on reform in militia work. [Summary] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 6, 9 Jun 85 p 21]

PAFD, CPC COMMITTEE RELATIONSHIP--People's Armed Forces Department committees at all levels, under the guidance of the equivalent CPC committee, are responsible for studying and solving major problems in PAFD work, organizing and coordinating all areas, and jointly carrying out PAFD work. Since each level of PAFD is the military affairs department for the CPC committee at the same level and is also the governmental organization for conscription work, under the direction of the local CPC committee, government, and upper level military affairs department, it is responsible for militia and conscription work in its own locale. At the same time, the PAFD is the PAFD committee's organization for conducting work and is responsible for handling the daily work of the PAFD committee. [Editorial reply] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 6, 9 Jun 85 p 48]

ARMY DAY GATHERING--Yesterday evening the Sichuan Provincial and Chengdu City People's Governments and the Chengdu PLA units held a grand army-people get-together to celebrate the 58th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Governor Jiang Minkuan and Chengdu Military Region Commander Fu Guanyou made speeches. Present at the gathering were leading comrades of Chengdu Military Region Wan Haifeng, Wang Chenghan, (Zeng Taiheng), (Li Shuo), Niu Ji, (Jin Dongshan), Wang Huanru, Shao Nong, (Ma Bingyuan), (Yang Zenghong), (Gao Xueting), and Ru Fuyi; and leading comrades of the party and government in the province and city Nie Ronggui, Xu Mengxia, Bai Shangwu, Xu Chuan, Gu Jinchi, Meng Dongbo, Peng Dixian, Ji Chunguang, Liu Yunbo, Liu Haiquan, Wang Ao, and Liu Chunfu. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Jul 85]

FIRST MILITARY BOOKSTORE OPENS--Beijing, 26 Jul (XINHUA)--China's first military bookstore opened here Thursday. Xu Xiangqian, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, wrote the sign for the bookstore in his own calligraphy. The Chinese military bookstore will distribute military works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong, military documents and works by Chinese party and state leaders, and teaching materials and manuals, as well as other military-related works. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 26 Jul 85]

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC OFFICIAL ON HONG KONG, TAIWAN POLICY

HK261301 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Feature: "Lu Ping, Secretary General of Hong Kong and Macao Office of the State Council, Talks about the policy on Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan"]

[Text] Editor's remarks: Lu Ping, Secretary General of the Hong Kong and Macao Office of China's State Council met a Japanese delegation of international affairs scholars which was headed by Zhong Huang [0112 2515], vice chairman of Japan's Joint Information Forum and Zhentianyanzhu [4176 3944 1484 0504], the secretary general of the delegation, who is a research fellow on the Hong Kong question at Japan's Asian Economic Research Institute, in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 19 July. Mr Lu Ping explained in great detail to the Japanese delegation China's policies toward Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

Our correspondent has arranged the following conversation according to the minutes. The minutes have not been read by the speakers. In the following conversation, Lu Ping is simply called "Lu" and the Japanese scholars are simply called "Japanese." [end editor's note]

The Two Basic Policies

Lu: Our policy toward Hong Kong has actually been explained clearly in the Sino-British Joint Declaration, especially in Annex 1 of the joint declaration. Our policy toward Hong Kong has been made according to the concept of "one country, two systems." China is a socialist country and Hong Kong is a special administrative region under the capitalist system. We have considered history and the present situation in Hong Kong in formulating the policy. We have two most fundamental policies: One is to recover the exercise of our sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, which means to take over Hong Kong. This is one of our most fundamental policies. The other is to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. These two policies are inseparable.

To recover the exercise of our sovereignty over Hong Kong is to specifically realize the policy of "one country" in the concept of "one country, two systems." Hong Kong is a Chinese territory and is part of China.

In order to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, considering history and the present situation in Hong Kong, we think that it is more appropriate for Hong Kong to maintain her capitalist system, which is conformable to the interests of the whole country and the needs of the four modernizations. All the countries in the world are also concerned about the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. The series of policies adopted by us were formulated after conducting deep and detailed investigations and research and listening to the views of the personages of various circles. So our policies are not only beneficial to Hong Kong and China but also beneficial to the whole world. After the Sino-British Joint Declaration was issued, all the people thought that it was the best declaration they had ever expected.

Horse Racing will Continue in the Future

Our idea is that in the future, Hong Kong will become a special administrative region and Hong Kong's capitalist system will be maintained for 50 years after 1997. Hong Kong's present life style and legal system will not be changed. Hong Kong's life style differs greatly from that in the hinterland of our country. Since Hong Kong is a capitalist society, we will surely allow her to maintain her capitalist life style. For example, Hong Kong's horse racing, many people like it, so horse racing has become an indispensable part of Hong Kong's life style. In the future, horse racing will continue to exist.

Japanese: We are very grateful to you for your detailed explanation. Now we want to ask some specific questions. Will you please tell us something about the work of the Hong Kong and Macao Office? Besides, this, since Mr Deng Xiaoping has said that in the future, China will send its troops to Hong Kong, we'd like to know whether the troops will be under the control of the Hong Kong and Macao Office of the State Council or not.

The troops To Be Stationed in Hong Kong Will Be Controlled by the PLA General Staff

Lu: It is still hard to say whether the Hong Kong and Macao Office will continue to exist after Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region. At present, the Hong Kong and Macao Office is an institution of the State Council which is specifically in charge of our country's various policies toward Hong Kong, including the political, economic, and cultural policies. We will also have a say on the question whether to send troops to Hong Kong in the future and what kind of role the troops will play there and so on and so forth. On these policy questions, the Hong Kong and Macao Office will give its views. To cite an example, China has many trading companies in Hong Kong which are generally controlled by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Our Hong Kong and Macao Office in its position also studies our country's trade policies toward Hong Kong. If China sends troops to Hong Kong after 1997, the specific routine concerning the administration and transfer of the troops will be controlled by the Army itself, that is by the General Staff. If the Hong Kong and Macao Office continue to exist after 1997, I think that the Hong Kong and Macao Office of the State Council will still have a say on such policy questions as whether to station troops in Hong Kong.

Japanese: Hong Kong newspapers have reported that Hu Yaobang said that there are 2,000 communist party members in Hong Kong, we'd like to know whether there are any Communist Party committees in Hong Kong.

Lu: As far as I know, Hy Yaobang has never said that.

Japanese: Not long ago, the basic law committee met and many Hong Kong members attended the meeting. We'd like to know what kinds of questions they mainly stressed. If possible, will you please tell us something about it?

Lu: Last month, we held the first meeting of the basic law committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC. There are 23 Hong Kong members on the committee. It was only an opening meeting and we did not talk about any important questions. The meeting decided the nature, tasks, and working method of the basic law committee and made a rough committee plan. We all agreed to finish the work of drafting the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in 5 years. The members of the basic law committee have been decided on by the NPC Standing Committee so all the members of the basic law committee are answerable to the NPC Standing Committee. This meeting also decided to establish a nongovernment basic law advisory committee in Hong Kong. Because the number of the basic law committee members is limited, it is impossible to get more Hong Kong people onto the committee. So we need a more representative institution to absorb and listen to the opinions of the people in various social strata and various social circles. The meeting discussed how to form the basic law advisory committee and decided that the basic law committee would entrust the 23 Hong Kong members and 2 members from the Xinha Hong Kong branch, 25 members of the basic law committee altogether, to prepare to form the basic law advisory committee after returning to Hong Kong. If you have read the Hong Kong newspapers in these 2 days, you have certainly noticed the heated discussions on the question of forming the basic law advisory committee.

Japnaese: There are frequent disputes between labor and capital in Hong Kong. Is it true that there is only one member in the basic law committee who is from the trade unions?

Lu: It is true that there is one member from the trade unions, Tan Yaozong in the basic law committee. I think that in the future basic law advisory committee, there will be more workers representatives.

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[Text] Japan: Taiwan's organs in Hong Kong still exist but Taiwan newspapers sell poorly there. Is China using its force to "squeeze" Taiwan out of the region? After 1997 will there emerge a government run by Hong Kong people on the one hand as well as a leading organ composed of the NPC, Party, and Hong Kong workers on the other hand?

Mainland Cadres Do Not Belong to the Category of Hong Kong People

Lu: No. Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of autonomy and the people there will manage their own affairs. Although the cadres sent by the mainland

have worked there for several decades, they do not belong to the category of Hong Kong people. The Hong Kong people we refer to are the inhabitants of Hong Kong, including foreign people who have settled there for a long time. In other words, they are permanent citizens of Hong Kong and have the right to vote. The cadres sent by mainland hold passports and are not permanent residents. It is explicitly pointed out in the Sino-British Joint Declaration that, except for foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the central People's Government, Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of autonomy. The central government will not interfere in Hong Kong's local affairs, to say nothing of Guangdong, because Hong Kong will be directly under the jurisdiction of the central government.

China's leaders expect Taiwan personnel in Hong Kong to stay not leave. Taiwan's newspapers in Hong Kong, such as HONG KONG TIMES, can continue publication. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that we welcome Taiwan personnel, who do not insist on two Chinas or engage in sabotage, to stay. As to the poor sales of Taiwan's newspapers in Hong Kong, it has nothing to do with us. Didn't they publish the CHIANG KAI-SHEK DAILY in Hong Kong not long ago? The newspaper stopped publication before long, because nobody liked reading it.

Japanese: As I am not an expert in Hong Kong affairs, I would like to raise a layman's question. Hong Kong has participated in many international organizations in the capacity of Britain's colony. How will this problem be settled after 1997?

Hong Kong's Figure International Position

Lu: It is clearly stated in the Sino-British Joint Declaration that Hong Kong may remain in the international organizations it has joined under the name "Hong Kong, China" and conclude agreements with other countries in the trade, economic, and other fields. However, we must make a distinction between different matters. Some international organizations are limited to states, such as the United Nations. In this case, Hong Kong cannot independently participate in such organizations. Naturally, Hong Kong can send representatives to join China's delegation to the United Nations. Hong Kong may, using the name "Hong Kong, China," participate in international organizations, including those directly under the United Nations, not limited to states. Hong Kong may also join the Olympic committee under the name "Hong Kong, China."

Japanese: What kind of flag will "Hong Kong, China" use?

Lu: Apart from using the PRC national flag -- the five star red flag, Hong Kong may also have the flag and emblem of the special administrative region. Of course it will be different from the current one.

Hong Kong's Textile Quotas

Japanese: "One country, two systems" is a very new concept that has proceeded from reality. I am a research fellow on Korean affairs. North and South Korea have focused their attention on the concept "one country, two systems." Has China considered that "one country, two systems" can create a precedent for international society?

Lu: It is up to North and South Korea whether they will apply the policy of "one country, two systems." We have mainly taken into account the settling of the Hong Kong and Taiwan issues. The method of "one country, two systems" will also be adopted in solving the question of Taiwan. Hong Kong will be a separate customs territory. In addition to economic independence, it will retain the status of a free port. Except for a few items, most things will be exempted from customs duties. This is essentially different from the mainland. For example, Hong Kong has large textile quotas. After 1997, it must have its own quotas. Hong Kong's quotas cannot be confused with those of the mainland. Because the quotas obtained by Hong Kong now are beyond those of the entire mainland. If the quotas are confused, it will affect Hong Kong's textile trade. Moreover, it is still necessary for Hong Kong to participate independently in organizations such as the Multi-Fiber Agreement. This will apparently not impair the sovereignty of our state.

Japanese: Is it true that Hong Kong will no longer be a member of the British Commonwealth after 1997?

Lu: Yes. Hong Kong will no longer be a member of the British Commonwealth.

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[Text] Japanese: The concept "one country, two systems" will accelerate the settling of the Taiwan issue. But what are the differences between Taiwan and Hong Kong? How are they to be solved?

Lu: It is quite obvious that the concept "one country, two systems" is also applicable to Taiwan. The fundamental difference between Taiwan and Hong Kong is that the question of Hong Kong will be settled by the governments of China and Britain through negotiations, while the Taiwan issue is simply our internal affair. These two problems are essentially different. Our policies toward Taiwan will be more flexible than those toward Hong Kong. In other words, Taiwan may retain its armed forces. With regard to the armed forces, the questions of Hong Kong and Taiwan are entirely different. Because Hong Kong is now under British administration, Britain's armed forces must withdraw after 1997. As Taiwan's armed forces are all Chinese, the question of withdrawal does not exist.

Japanese: Armed forces are an important component part of a regime. What reliable guarantee can the Chinese Government afford concerning the question of Taiwan retaining its armed forces after reunification?

The Retention Taiwan's Armed Forces Is Nothing To Be Afraid Of

Lu: You are right. Armed forces are an important component part of a regime. Of course, Taiwan's armed forces can no longer be called a "national army" in the future. They may exist as local armed forces. In a large country like China which has a population of 1 billion, it would be an insignificant matter to let Taiwan retain its armed forces. Hasn't Taiwan tried to launch

a counteroffensive against the mainland and stage a comeback? What have they obtained after shouting for several decades? It will be impossible for them to attain their purpose in the days to come.

Japanese: Deng Xiaoping also said that Taiwan may retain its secret service after reunification. So far as I know, Taiwan's secret service has frequently sent special agents to the mainland via Hong Kong. It is said that special agents sent to Guangzhou were sentenced to death not long ago. Will the retention of such a secret service be a menace to the mainland?

Lu: Did I not mention it earlier? Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that Taiwan organs and personnel in Hong Kong may continue to stay and abuse the Communist Party as they like. However, they must not take action to engage in sabotage and carry out subversive activities against the mainland. In addition, they must not insist on two Chinas. We communists are not afraid of being abused, because the Communist Party cannot be toppled by abuse. Abuse will probably be unavoidable in future as Hong Kong will maintain the capitalist system. We cannot imagine that all the people in Hong Kong will support socialism. That is why our Constitution stipulates that the four cardinal principles are not applicable to Hong Kong.

The Function of Taiwan's Armed Forces in the Future

Japanese: I would like to ask another question on Taiwan retaining its armed forces. According to your remarks, it is the local garrison forces that will be retained. Will Taiwan's armed forces also perform other functions in the future?

Lu: In my opinion, the national defense of a country as a whole should be unified and be under the command of the central government. As Taiwan's armed forces are local forces, they should subordinate themselves to the central government. As to the responsibilities of Taiwan's armed forces and the central government, these can be gradually specified later. It is precisely like the drafting of the Hong Kong basic law. It is a very important item in the basis law to specify the relations between the central government and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the form of law.

Japanese: Will you allow Taiwan to accept military aid and military technology offered by other countries?

Lu: That depends, because this involves foreign relations and national defense of the country as a whole.

Japanese: I understand Mr Lu Ping's explanations on armed forces and national defense. Under the two systems, if the Taiwan people are not satisfied with the Taiwan regime after reunification and if troubles occur, what should Taiwan's armed forces do? How does the Chinese Government look at this problem?

Lu: This can only be determined in the future. As a matter of fact, Hong Kong may also have such a problem in future. Although Hong Kong does not have its own armed forces, what attitude should the army sent by us adopt when it confronts similar problems? To sum up, if the future government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is approved by the central government, our army will have to safeguard the Hong Kong regime. It should play such a role.

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[Text] Japanese: What is to be done if Taiwan retains its armed forces and at the same time develops nuclear weapons, thus effecting a change in the balance of strength?

If Taiwan Possesses Nuclear Missiles

Lu: This is really a problem. The greatest obstacle to Sino-U.S. relations is the Taiwan issue. If Taiwan possesses nuclear weapons, it will cast a gloomy shadow on Sino-U.S. relations.

Japanese: The United States may possibly be involved in the matter but it seems that the United States is trying not to sell sophisticated weapons to Taiwan. Rather, the "world orphans" such as South Africa and Israel have relations with Taiwan. It is possible that they have nuclear technology and even nuclear weapons, thus enabling Taiwan to obtain...

Lu: Of course, we must take precautions against such a trend.

Japanese: Can you explain more on the policies toward Taiwan?

Lu: As I am not in charge of the work in this respect, I know little about Taiwan. Nevertheless, we have had the 9-point policy toward Taiwan long ago. It was announced by Chairman Ye Jianying. This policy was announced earlier than the 12-point policy for Hong Kong. As a matter of fact, we first put forward the 9-point policy for Taiwan and then formulated the 12-point policy for Hong Kong by referring to the former.

Japanese: Will Hong Kong send representatives to China's party representative conference held in September?

Lu: Xu Jiataun, director of Xinhua News Agency, Hong Kong branch, is a member of the CPC Central Committee. He will participate in the conference.

Japanese: President Li Xiannian is now visiting the United States. It is said that the United States played a very important role in the Sino-British talks and that it was the "third participant."

Lu: I never heard of that. So far as I know, the U.S. authorities never participated in the Sino-British talks directly.

The Similarities and Differences of Hong Kong and Macao Issues

Japanese: Lastly, can you talk about the Macao issue?

Lu: With regard to the question of Macao, the president of Portugal paid a visit to China recently and decided that the two governments are to carry out diplomatic talks beginning early next year. Generally speaking, the question of Macao is simpler than that of Hong Kong. First of all, there is no problem on sovereignty because the two governments reaffirm an agreement during the establishment of diplomatic relations. But the problem of sovereignty was a big obstacle to the talks between China and Britain on the question of Hong Kong. As a result, the talks lasted for nearly 2 years. According to our tentative plan, the question of Macao will be solved by following the policies we have adopted for Hong Kong. Macao will also become a special administrative region and enjoy a high degree of autonomy. The capitalist system and style of life there will remain unchanged.

Japanese: Will gambling also remain unchanged?

Lu: This is also included when we say that the style of life will remain unchanged. The sovereignty of Macao and Hong Kong will be regained at about the same time.

Handling of the Question of Local-Born Portuguese in the Future

In addition, there is a special thing in Macao, such as the question of "local-born Portuguese." This refers to the Portuguese who have lived in Macao for several generations and have intermarried with the Chinese. It is a special question of how to handle these people in the future. Although these people hold Portuguese passports, they have lived for generations in Macao and are unwilling to return to Portugal. Most of them hold intermediary and above posts in the Macao government. According to our tentative plan, these people may freely choose their nationality in the future. This conforms to China's nationality law. China's nationality law stipulates that those born in China and either of their parents are of Chinese extraction are naturally Chinese citizens. As Macao is part of China's territory and most of the "local-born Portuguese" are of Chinese extraction, they are welcomed if they wish to apply for Chinese nationality; if they wish to retain their Portuguese nationality, we are not against it. They can still be regarded as inhabitants of Macao. Moreover, there is also a question of language. Only a few Portuguese in Macao understand the Portuguese language. The Chinese generally do not understand the language, so what is to be done? This is indeed a problem. Furthermore, Macao enforces the continental law which is imperfect and different from the oceanic law in Hong Kong. Generally speaking, Macao can continue to enforce its continental law in the future, but some of its specific articles must be perfected. These are all special problems concerning the question of Macao. The question of Macao is a bit more complicated than that of Hong Kong in a sense. Since Macao has no airport or deepwater port and people have to arrive and leave Macao via Hong Kong, it depends largely on Hong Kong. Therefore, it is a vital problem to maintain the development of Macao's economy.

Japanese: Thank you very much for giving us this interview. We have occupied much of your valuable time.

Lu: You are welcome. I hope that you will come more often.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

CADRE AGE REGULATIONS--Guangzhou, 27 Jul--Former Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Wu Nansheng and former Standing Committee member and Secretary General Yang Yingbin were elected to the fifth provincial CPCC committee at its meeting today. It is expected that, as Liang Weilin is now 74, he will resign from his post as CPCC chairman at the CPPCC session to be held at the end of August. It is very likely that Wu Nansheng will replace him, while Yang Yingbin may be elected vice chairman. Liang Weiling said that the CPC Central Committee Organization Department has stipulated in its regulations on lowering the age of leading cadres that the chairman, vice chairmen, and standing committee members of provincial advisory commissions, people's congress standing committees, and the CPPCC should be under 70 and be able to regularly work half the day. Those already in their 70's should step down; in cases where their terms of office have not yet expired, they can resign first and then go through the retirement procedure. The Organization Department has also stressed that this regulation does not apply to democratic parties and other representative non-party figures. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 3 HK]

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